FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OBSERVERS STATE GENEVA TALKS PROGRESS 'POSSIBLE'

TASS Observer Bogachev

LD181642 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1605 GMT 18 Mar 85

["For a Responsible Attitude to Obligations Undertaken" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar (TASS) -- TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Any serious talks are primarily a patient search for mutually acceptable solutions and readiness on the part of each of the sides to take into account the legitimate interests of the other participants. The talks on limiting and reducing arms can lead to effective accords only if neither side sets out to achieve one-sided military advantages and if the solutions proposed are based on the principle of equality and equal security.

The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments, which have started in Geneva, are attracting great attention from the world public primarily because the military-political situation in the world has been acutely aggravated in recent years and the threat of a thermonuclear war has grown considerably. The American plans to prepare for "star wars" and the United States' deployment of first-strike missiles right on the doorstep of the socialist countries, as well as Washington adopting programs for an unprecedented growth in strategic nuclear systems, undermine military-strategic stability and raise the level of military confrontation.

The January meeting in Geneva between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz, and the joint Soviet-U.S. statement that the aim of talks between the USSR and the United States will be to draw up effective accords aimed at preventing the arms race in space and ending it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear weapons, and strengthening strategic stability, opened up promising prospects of normalizing international relations and returning them into the path of detente.

The Soviet Union has come to the talks in Geneva with the very best of intentions, in the opinion that for successful progress forward there must first and foremost be a strict observance of the provisions contained in the 8 January 1985 statement by the USSR and the United States. The Soviet side is not diverging one inch from the agreed aims of the talks.

On the other hand, there is legitimate suspicion over the practical action that Washington has taken in the military sphere after the start of the talks. Even after 12 March the United States has been continuing to undertake efforts to build up those same armaments which were to be subject to limitation and reduction through talks in accordance with the accord reached in January.

Under pressure from the White House, a U.S. Congress subcommittee has allocated funds for the production of another 21 MX ICBM's. By literally twisting the arms of the leaders of the Belgian Government, Washington has managed to get their agreement to the deployment of nuclear cruise missiles on the country's territory. The Reagan administration, contrary to the aim of the talks which is clearly formulated in the joint statement, is continuing stubbornly to insist on its right to implement its program of preparations for "star wars." Such an approach by Washington to solving the problem of preventing the militarization of space may itself create almost insuperable barriers in the path of achieving an accord on the whole complex of questions under discussion in Geneva. A possibility still exists for progress to be achieved at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

But this possibility could be wrecked by the adventuristic actions of Washington, which is destroying the spirit and the letter of the joint USSR-U.S. statement on the object and aims of the talks.

The suspicion arises that Washington, as before, intends to use the talks on arms limitations and reductions in order to conceal its illusory plans for achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The peoples of the world are waiting for the U.S. finally to take a more responsible attitude to the obligations it has adopted as regards the talks, and for Washington finally to take specific, practical actions aimed at creating an atmosphere of trust and goodwill in Geneva.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Observer Losev

PM181516 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Mar 85 p 3

["View of Events" by political observer Sergey Losev: "On the Principles of Equality and Security"]

[Text] The start of the Soviet-American talks on preventing the militarization of space and on reducing strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons was marked by a meeting of the heads of the USSR and U.S. delegations in Geneva 12 March.

The agreement reached in Geneva during the January meeting provides that the subject of the talks will be a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms -- both strategic and intermediate range -- with all the questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship. It was also agreed at that time that the objective of the talks will be to work out agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating in on earth and limiting and reducing nuclear arms and at strengthening strategic stability. The coordination and implementation of measures in these directions can ensure real progress along the path of halting the arms race, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and ultimately liquidating nuclear weapons.

The threat of a thermonuclear war now is more real than ever before. It is, therefore, natural that mankind perceives the start of the Geneva talks as a ray of hope. But successful progress requires primarily strict observance of the provisions of the joint U.S.-USSR statement published at the conclusion of the meeting between A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. This is the honest stance actually held by the Soviet Union.

"The USSR's approach to these talks," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized, "is well known. I can only confirm yet again: We are not striving to gain unilateral advantages over the United States or the NATO countries or to attain military superiority over them; we want an end and not a continuation of the arms race, and are therefore proposing to freeze nuclear arsenals and halt the further deployment of missiles; we want a real and major reduction of stockpiled weapons and not the creation of more and more new weapons systesm, be they in space or on earth.

"We would like out partners in the Geneva talks to understand the Soviet Union's position and respond by reciprocating. An agreement would then become possible. The world's peoples would breathe a sigh of relief."

Questions concerning the Geneva talks which have now started were also touched on during M.S. Gorbachev's 13 March conversation with U.S. Vice President G. Bush in the Kremlin.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee confirmed the Soviet Union's readiness -- given the same readiness on the American side -- to take practical actions toward improving Soviet-American relations, which would be highly significant for improving the international situation as a whole and for the strengthening of peace. It was, at the same time, declared again that the USSR will never compromise the legitimate interests of its own security or the interests of its allies.

Much can be heard from official Washington nowadays about the administration's desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union and even to attain tangible results in Geneva, but the administration's behavior and actions in no way correspond with these assurances. On the very day when the Geneva talks started, the United States took a new step toward whipping up the arms race. Under massive White House pressure, one of the House of Representatives subcommittees appropriated funding for the production of 21 more MX first-strike ICBM's. Congressman J. Addabbo stressed in this connection that the appropriation of funds to build a new batch of MX's at the time when the Soviet-American dialogue was beginning "contradicts common sense."

Senator W. Proxmire described as "rubbish" and "nonsense" White House claims that the approval of the MX program -- R. Reagan spoke of it as the "legs" of the Geneva negotiating table -- would supposedly help efforts in the arms control sphere. Proxmire noted that "approximate equality in strategic nuclear warheads exists" between the USSR and the United States and that the production of new strategic missiles would only whip up the arms race and impose additional burdens on the federal treasury which is, in any case, suffering under the weight of record budget deficits.

The buildup of strategic offensive weapons is an integral part of the plan to develop a first-strike potential in the hope of delivering it with impunity. The Reagan administration would like to secure this impunity by means of the "star wars" program, which envisages the creation of a large-scale ABM defense system with space-based components. The Pentagon's innermost dream is to prevent a retaliatory strike, to destroy or disable Soviet ICBM's within 2 minutes of launching, and to render any surviving missiles harmless in flight or during their approach to the target. This plan to create an "antimissile shield" over the United States -- a plan that is aggressive by its very nature -- represents an attempt to attain decisive military superiority over the USSR, this time via space.

Even the Americans themselves do not believe official Washington's story about the "defensive nature" of the "star wars" program. The U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment has prepared an analytical report which makes it clear that the large-scale ABM defense system with space-based components is aimed at U.S. preparations for nuclear war against the Soviet Union. The document has been prepared by people who are by no means amateurs: Taking part in its preparation were former Defense Secretary R. McNamara and former leader of the U.S. delegation to the SALT I treaty talks J. Smith. The report makes it clearly understood, THE WASHINGTON POST summed up, that "Reagan's goal is to secure a first strike against the Soviet Union without unnecessary risk." In other words, the newspaper emphasizes, the Office of Technology Assessment report presupposes that "Reagan wants to improve nuclear defense and afterward use it to blackmail the Russians in order to force them to dance to his tune or accept the possibility of an American nuclear strike which Moscow could not parry."

But the Soviet Union has never danced to anybody's tune, nor does it intend to do so! The USSR will not allow military superiority to be attained either on earth or in space. But White House stubbornness in implementing the "star wars" program can itself create almost insuperable obstacles in the way of reaching agreements on the entire complex of questions under discussion in Geneva.

Essentially, the question is as follows: Unless agreement is reached on the problems of nonmilitarization of space, it will be impossible to sign accords on limiting strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons. Speaking a few days ago to a House of Representatives Armed Services Subcommittee [as published], P. Scowcroft, a former assistant to the President for national security, and former Secretaries of Defense H. Brown and J. Schlesinger forewarned that, in any event, the USSR would take effective countermeasures and, in particular, would be forced to build up its arsenal of offensive nuclear weapons if the United States attempted to create an echeloned space defense in breach of the 1972 ABM Treaty.

Meanwhile, an agreement is not only necessary but, for the time being, still possible. This will not remain so forever. According to T. Sorensen, former special adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, who recently spoke at Columbia University, a number of U.S. Administration officials are beginning to realize that, unless the USSR and the United States reach a full and serious accord on arms limitation in the next 4-5 years, the development of arms will reach such a level as to render any effective control over them impossible and a nuclear confrontation, if not inevitable, at least probable.

Even if such a "realization" is emerging in Washington, the administration has so far failed to draw any practical conclusions from it. The unprecedented sum of $322 billion has been requested for military preparations in the draft federal budget for fiscal 1986. The lion's share of these appropriations has been promised to military-industrial corporations with headquarters in California. For the sake of ensuring the profits of these corporations, which put the incumbent administration in power, the White House proposes that appropriations for socioeconomic needs and other U.S. domestic programs be cut by almost $50 billion in fiscal 1986.

The U.S. people, no less than other peoples, are interested in diverting the administration from this pernicious path. According to a public opinion poll conducted by the "Public Agenda" research organization, the overwhelming majority of Americans -- 96 percent -- now believe that confrontation with the USSR is very dangerous in the nuclear age. Some 68 percent of Americans reject the concept of "victory" in a nuclear war, and 89 percent of all U.S. citizens are convinced that there can be no victors in a nuclear war.

The peoples demand that the brakes be put firmly on the arms race and expect mutually acceptable agreements on the basis of strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

CONGRESSMAN UDALL, OTHERS ARGUE AGAINST SDI

PM181403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In Pursuit of Armament"]

[Text] Washington, 15 Mar -- Simultaneously with the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms which have opened in Geneva, the Reagan administration is taking hurried steps to push its programs for massive militarist preparations through Congress. Addressing a group of businessmen in the White House, the White House chief insisted on the earliest possible approval by Congress of the U.S. military budget totaling $322.2 billion. He demanded in particular that the funds requested for the latest batch of MX ICBM's be appropriated. At the same time Reagan claimed that this is "vitally necessary" to...secure progress at the Geneva talks.

The deployment of the MX missiles will have dangerous and destabilizing consequences, member of the House of Representatives N. Mavroules has warned. The development of these arms will not result in strengthened U.S. national security, it will merely lead to another round in the arms race, Congressman B. Dorgan has declared. Emphasizing his resolute opposition to the MX program, member of the House of Representatives T. Daschle pointed out that in building up nuclear arsenals the Reagan administration is, literally, disarming the country economically.

New York, 15 Mar -- According to AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, the Reagan administration has embarked on the implementation of an extensive program to involve its allies in preparations for the development of a large-scale ABM defense system including space-based elements. For instance, Washington is planning to delegate part of the so-called "research work" to Britain, while the FRG is to develop the necessary optical instruments.

Ottawa, 15 Mar -- E. Nielsen, Canadian minister of national defense, has announced in Parliament that an agreement has been reached between Canada and the United States on the implementation of an extensive military program within the framework of NORAD. An important part of this program will be the establishment of a virtually new radar warning line in the Arctic regions of Canada. According to the Liberal (L. Eksuorit), citing U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, the radar line will ultimately become a component part of the U.S. ABM defense system including space-based elements.

Washington, 15 Mar -- In the view of Congressman M. Udall, the implementation of Reagan's "star wars" program will intensify tension in the world. He emphasized that the way to peace lies through arms limitation and reduction rather than through the development of new military systems. J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, has pointed out during congressional hearings that the Reagan administration is steering a "suicidal" course of preparations for nuclear war. Instead, he notes the United States should follow the example of the Soviet Union and adopt a pledge on non-first use of nuclear weapons.

The main aim of the buildup of U.S. strategic arms arsenals is the strengthening of the nuclear first strike potential, (G.) Moreland, coordinator of the coalition for a new foreign and defense policy, has emphasized.

GEN ABRAHAMSON ASSERTS SDI FOR DEFENSE

PM181441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Propaganda Camouflage"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Mar -- Justifying its "star wars" program, the Reagan administration is trying to camouflage the creation of space strike arms with statements to the effect that they are of a "defensive nature." General Abrahamson, leader of the organization for implementing the "strategic defense initiative," has made one more worthless attempt of this kind in the Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Trying to push through a further increase in appropriations for Reagan's "star wars," Abrahamson asserted that "the program places emphasis on the development of nonnuclear arms for defense."

However, it is by no means a question of defense but of measures which constitute part of the overall U.S. offensive plan. They are designed to upset the strategic parity and acquire military superiority. In campaigning for the implemention of this plan the Reagan administration wants to ensure that the United States is capable of inflicting a nuclear first strike with impunity. The "strategic defense initiative" has been dictated by the desire to avoid retribution for this by taking refuge behind a space "shield."

It is perfectly obvious that such designs are incompatible with the task of reducing and totally liquidating nuclear weapons, not to mention the fact that the creation of an ABM system with space-based elements will negate the termless Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM systems. Even Abrahamson himself has been forced to admit this.

SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES MX MONIES; HART OPPOSES

LD190549 Moscow TASS in English 0545 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 19 TASS -- In the conditions of the massive campaign launched by the Reagan administration to pressurize Congress, the Senate Armed Services Committee by eleven votes to six has declared for the allocation of appropriations for the production of another 21 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Senator Gary Hart, resolutely coming out against the creation of these missiles of a new generation, emphasized before voting in the Senate committee that the MX is a destabilizing weapon system which is intended for the conduct of war. He pointed out that the purpose of the MX is to deliver a first strike.

A letter signed by 14 senators and circulated among members of Congress points out that the debate over the MX is not yet over. The authors of the document which has been prepared on the initiative of Gary Hart refute the assertions of the White House that appropriations for the production of a new batch of MX missiles are ostensibly necessary for a successful conduct of the Geneva talks.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAILS EUROPEAN AMITY MEETING

PM181609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants of the international meeting of representatives of societies of friendship with the Soviet Union in European countries:

We cordially greet the representatives of friends of the Soviet Union in European countries who have gathered in Vienna from an international meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Europe from fascism.

Your meeting attests to deep respect for the memory of the millions of people who laid down their lives in the people's joint struggle against fascist tyranny.

The Soviet Union, which bore the main brunt of the war to liberate Europe from Hitlerite slavery and save world civilization, today works constantly to check the dangerous buildup of nuclear arms, prevent the militiarization of outer space and remove the war threat confronting the world.

The victory over German fascism laid the foundation of security and peace for European nations. It is important to preserve and fortify this foundation consolidated by the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, by subsequent international treaties and later by the Helsinki Final Act in which political results of World War II have been collectively summed up.

In the complex international situation there is an urgent need for trust and mutual understanding among nations. A significant contribution to strengthening and developing them is made by the peace-loving public.

The activities of friendship societies, all friends of the Soviet Union and their efforts, corresponding to the mounting desire of millions of people abroad to know the truth about our country and its foreign policy initiatives, and to develop links with the Soviet people, are highly appreciated in the Soviet Union.

We wish you and through you all members of the societies you represent new successes in fulfilling the noble mission of strengthening friendship among the peoples, bringing people closer together and uniting them in the struggle against the danger of war and for world peace.

USSR Council of Ministers

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD160525 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 15 Mar 85

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Sergey Pravdin, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator with Boris Andrianov, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator]

[Excerpt] [Andrianov answers question regarding situation along Cambodian-Thai border] The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, with the support of combat contingents of Vietnamese volunteers, has made a whole series of powerful strikes in recent months on the bases of the Pol Pot men and the accomplices of the American riffraff that were situated along the border with Thailand.

As a result of these vigorous actions, all of these bases have been routed, including the largest Phnom Malai. This base was considered the stronghold of the celebrated Pol Pot guard, which evinced special cruelty in dealing with the peaceful population. Now no strong points remain on Cambodian territory which the gangs of Pol Pot's cut-throats and their so-called allies used for their black deeds.

The heavy defeats suffered by the Khmer reactionaries are the result not only of the active combat operations of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army and units of Vietnamese volunteers but is also due to the demoralization that has intensified among the bandits. This is frankly admitted by those bandits who voluntarily submit to captivity, and the number of these who defect continues to grow. For example, over 32,00 people went over to the people's power last year.

Squabbling among the various groups of the Khmer reaction has grown. Since the bandits are finding it increasingly difficult to carry out marauding raids on populated places, the so-called allies prefer to attack each other in order to capture food and ammunition. Those captured unanimously confirm that they were under orders to open fire at once upon meeting detachments of such allies.

It is important to note that the relatives of those who at various times were driven by deceit or threats into the bandits' camp are actively helping these people who stumbled to make the right choice and return to a peaceful life. It is no accident that almost every second voluntary prisoners make the decision to break with the bandits under the influence of relatives or friends.

One or two of these lost ones sometimes manage to secretly visit their families in the village, and then understand with their own eyes how insolently the reactionary groups' ringleaders lie when they assert that the relatives of those who stumble are subjected to repressions. On the contrary, they see that their dear ones are not hurt in any way, that they live and work quietlly just like everyone else. More than that, these people discover that the members of reactionary groups who go or are taken into captivity do not by any means have their hands and feet chopped off, as the Pol Pot ringleaders claim in order to intimidate.

The people's power shows magnanimity and humanity towards such people, and gives them the chance to return home and atone for their blame with honest labor. And this -- truth of Cambodian reality is scoring more and more victories in the struggle against the intrigues of Khmer reaction and those who stand behind their backs.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS RESOLUTIONS CONDEMN ABUSES

PM181229 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Kuznetsov: "United Nations; In Defense of Human Rights"]

[Text] Geneva -- The 41st session of the United Nations Humans Rights Commission, which has lasted over a month, has completed its work.

The attention of the 43 delegates taking part in the session's plenums was focused on questions connected with the constant violation of human rights on the Arab territories occupied by Israel, the South African racists' crimes, and the systematic persecution of progressive and democratic forces in Chile, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Grenada, whose antipeople regimes are actively supported by the United States.

The delegates who spoke stressed that the Israeli occupiers have turned Arab territories into an enormous concentration camp, violating the well-known Geneva convention on the protection of the civilian population in wartime. In the resolution which was adopted the session's participants harshly denouncing Israel, demanded an end to the practice to torture and harsh treatment of Arabs in prisons and camps.

The persecution of democrats opposing the dictatorial regims in Chile, Guatemala, El Salvador, and other Latin American countries has become a daily phenomenon. Violations of elementary norms of morality and of human dignity, torture and exile, the resolution says, demand the intensification of the struggle for the observance of the principles of freedom and human rights proclaimed by the United Nations.

Those taking part in the session adopted a resolution in which they stress the need to widely celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism and to struggle actively against attempts to plunge the international community into nuclear war. Peace and cooperation are the most essential conditions for the observance of human rights and dignity, the resolution says.

COMMENTARY ON USSR, JAMAICA YOUTH MEETINGS

LD161622 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] On the decision of international youth organizations, Moscow will play host this summer to the 12th International Festival of Youth and Students.

Against this background the plan to hold in Jamaica what is called an International Conference of the Youth of Free World stands in open contradiction to the interests of most of the young people of the globe. The plan enjoys the financial and other support of the American Administration. A statement issued by the executive of the World Federation of Democratic Youth points out that the process of preparation for that conference itself shows that it is being arranged by people for whom the notions the maintenance of peace, the removal of the threat of new war, the elimination of all forms of discrimination and oppression, sound absolutely foreign.

In other words, the statement says, the Jamaica conference will run counter to the genuine aspirations and hopes of the young people of the planet. Besides, its sponsors have worked out such criteria of participation in that event that stand in sharp contrast with the principles of equality and democracy. The statement underlines that the expected lineup of the participants in the Jamaica conference reflects the interests of the most reactionary imperialist forces.

And here is an opinion of Esteban Cardonas, a member of the national preparatory committee of El Salvador, who says we believe that the festival on Jamaica allegedly representing the youth of the so-called free world is nothing but another maneuver the reactionary imperialist forces led by the American Administration. The purpose of reaction is to distract young people from their genuine tasks in the movement for peace, disarmament, for national independence, sovereignty and self-determination of the peoples. We think, Esteban Cardonas went on, that this festival will hardly find any response in the hearts of young Latin Americans experiencing for themselves the consequences of the Reagan administration's policy toward the countries of the Latin American continent. They are unemployment, exploitation, meager existence, lack of opportunity to get an education and medical aid. Esteban Cardonas underlined in conclusion that the youth organizations of Latin America do not share in the same aims and tasks of the Jamaica conference and object to any participation in it.

SCIENTISTS FEDERATION PRAISES GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD191022 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 19 TASS -- The World Federation of Scientific Workers has called on the scientists of the world in memory of the victims of World War Two to do their utmost to prevent a nuclear castrophe. A statement handed over to pressmen today emphasizes that "the casualties suffered by the peoples in the Second World War oblige people not to forget about the tragedy of the past and remind the living that a new world conflagration which is capable of reducing mankind and human civilization to ashes should not be allowed".

The statement which is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany (the anniversary is marked in May 1985) was adopted at the three-day session of the Executive Council of this biggest international organization of scientists. The session came to a close here on Monday [18 March].

The statement approves of the start of the talks between the USSR and the USA on the entire complex of space and nuclear arms. "It is now impossible to limit, and the less so, to reduce nuclear arms without talking effective measures which would prevent an arms race in outer space," the scientists state.

"We are convinced," the statement says, "that the talks are opening up an opportunity -- provided there is good will -- to prevent the arms race from spreading over to outer space and to stop it on earth and thereby to make a big step on the way to solving the historic task -- the total elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere".

The federation stated that "science free from military fetters could unimpededly turn its inexhaustible potential to serving life and well-being of the peoples".

REAGAN-MULRONEY TALKS END; NORAD DOCUMENT SIGNED

LD190651 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Quebec March 19 TASS -- Talks have ended here between Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada and President Ronald Reagan of the United States who has stayed in Quebec on a two-day official visit.

A document on the so-called "Modernization of the North American Air Defence System" was signed, in particular, during the summit meeting. The creation of an improved northern warning system, consisting of 52 radar stations to detect enemy bombers and cruise missiles, in Canada's Arctic areas is an important part of the extensive military programme.

The agreement on the implementation of an extensive military programme within the framework of a Joint Aerospace Defence Command of North America has become the subject of keen political discussions in Canada. The Parliamentary opposition views the militarist project as part and parcel of Reagan's "star wars" plan. Such apprehensions received an additional confirmation in the pronouncements of U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger who has stated in a TV interview on Monday that U.S. nuclear anti-missile forward-based installations might be placed in Canadian territory.

Canadian Stance Questioned

LD181924 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 18 Mar 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] Barriers, concealed television cameras on the streets, police reinforcements, numerous special agents in civilian clothes and top alert detachments specializing in dispersal of demonstrators -- this is how the Canadian capital has prepared to meet the high delegation from the United States -- President Reagan arrived in Ottawa today. Apart from Secretary of State Shultz, he is accompanied by Defence Secretary Weinberger; this is not surprising. Observers are of the opinion that Washington wants to use the 2-day visit to draw Canada more and more into the orbit of its militaristic preparations, primarily in outer space.

Today, the two defense secretaries were to sign an agreement on the program of so-called modernization under the joint command of aerospace defence on North America. A key element of the program is the creation in Canada's Arctic regions of a new system of radar detection and warning, which is to be a component part of the American system of antimissile defence having space-based elements. You remember -- you can see it on the screen now [video shows cruise missiles], the recent reports of tests of cruise missiles by the United States right here on Canadian territory. Following the development of American-Canadian relations you realize that launchings apart from their direct task, also had a psychological aim -- that of influencing Canadian public opinion and demonstrating U.S. force and its neglectful attitude to protests against military pressure, now usual for the Washington administration.

In January a storm of indignation was caused by the news that in the event of a so-called crisis, the United States will dispatch nuclear depth charges to a number of Canadian bases. The curious thing is that the Canadian Government admitted that it had not only given no consent to these measures but did not even know anything about the existence of such a directive by the U.S. President. Now the GLOBE AND MAIL has reported that in the event of an international crisis, American B-52's, equipped with nuclear bombs and cruise missiles, will be deployed in Canada too.

Well, perhaps this time, too, the Canadian Government will announce its total ignorance of these plans. It is hard to say what fresh facts will emerge confirming Canada's concessions to American pressure after the present visit to U.S. leaders. In any case, observers note that the visit promises no good for the autonomy and independence of the land of the maple leaf. So, look, on the streets of Ottawa today you could see such scenes [video shows demonstration, with police beating demonstrators]. The police dispersed demonstrators bearing slogans: "Reagan, go home."

TASS ANALYST ON U.S. BLOCKS TO U.S.-SOVIET TRADE

LD181428 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- TASS economic news analyst Nikolay Vladimirov writes:

The Soviet Union and the United States have declared for a meeting of the Soviet-American commission on questions of trade which met the last time in 1978. The commission headed by ministers is the supreme inter-governmental body dealing with these questions.

Trade promotes development and confidence and mutual understanding, improvement of political relations, and life insistently calls for deepening of Soviet-American business cooperation on the basis of equal partnership, mutual benefit and non-interference into each other's internal affairs, despite differences in social systems of the two countries. But the obtaining situation cannot be considered as normal: The U.S. Administration does not assist development of mutually beneficial business links, but raises obstacles to such links. Calls are frequently made that "Russians be punished through economic sanctions." But in the United States they cannot but know that the Soviet Union, with its huge economic and scientific-technical potential, is able of concentrating efforts and resources to promptly attain self-sufficiency in the sphere of products, the export of which is prohibited to the USSR.

The discriminatory approach is unfortunately consolidated also in the foreign trade legislation of the United States. The import of some Soviet commodities to the United States is so far deliberately limited and sometimes fully banned, while customs duties on some types of products are 2-5 and even more times higher than on commodities of the majority of other countries.

Broad is also the list of obstacles to Soviet purchases in the United States. It is prohibited to supply many commodities to the Soviet Union, there is no state crediting of trade, export licenses are abolished on contracts already concluded. There is obvious discrimination in the entry of Soviet ships to U.S. ports. The matter here is not only the unwillingness to purchase and sell some commodities. The desire to introduce on political grounds different restrictions poisons the general climate for conducting trade. If in the United States they do not want normal trade with the USSR, nobody presses on the U.S. to become its partners. The Soviet Union successfully develops its trade with those countries which show interest in it.

American companies in the Soviet market are granted the same possibilities as firms of other Western countries. But through the fault of the U.S. Administration reliability of American companies as suppliers of equipment is put in doubt. Nevertheless, Soviet foreign trade organizations are ready, as before, for business partnership with those American firms which want to conduct trade on the mutually-beneficial basis and are able of honouring their obligations.

There are real economic prerequisites for the development of Soviet-American trade.

At the January consultations of experts of the two countries it was noted that there are spheres which hold much promise such as the agro-industrial complex, chemistry and petrochemistry, light industry, production of consumer goods, other spheres. Realization of the existing possibilities in the sphere of trade would make a positive contribution also to the state of Soviet-American relations as a whole.

RESULTS OF MUBARAK'S WASHINGTON VISIT ASSESSED

PM181551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Results of a Visit"]

[Text] Cairo, 1[illegible] Mar -- President H[illegible] Mubarak of Egypt has toured a number of Western countries, but the chief stage of the tour was a visit to the United States. As the press reports, two subjects were chiefly discussed during the talks held there: first, Cairo's "ideas" associated with involving the United States in realizing the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement concluded recently in Amman; second, Egypt's request for a sizable increase in the volume of American military and economic "aid" being granted to it. What, then, were the results of those talks?

I will remind you that the Amman agreement and the subsequent Egyptian proposal to conduct a "dialogue" between the United States and a "Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation" were sharply criticized by many Arab countries and Palestinian organizations. Nonetheless, Cairo continued to assert that a "dialogue" is necessary since, it was said, the United States will in the future be able to put "corresponding pressure" on Israel.

Mubarak's talks with Reagan revealed the groundlessness of those calculations. As the U.S. President declared, the Arabs must, above all, display readiness for direct talks with Israel. At the same time, he confirmed in a categorical tone the U.S. position, which amounts to nonrecognition of the PLO's right to participate in a Near East settlement. In other words, the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH writes, Reagan left the field of operations merely to organize a new separate deal at the expense of the Palestinians' interests, confirming the immutability of American support for Israel.

The United States also approached from the same positions Egypt's request for an increase in the volume of military and economic "aid." According to reports from Washington, the Egyptian president was seeking an overall increase of $1.9 billion in aid in the current fiscal year and also in fiscal 1986. However, following Mubarak's visit across the ocean, it has been announced that its growth this year will total just $300 million, while the question of "future increases" was silently passed over.

Washington displayed a different approach with regard to Tel Aviv. The program of "aid" to Israel for 1986, which was drawn up shortly before Mubarak's arrival, took Israel's requests carefully into consideration, just as before, particularly in the military sphere. Thus, it has once again been made clear to Cairo that, despite the extensive American propaganda publicity for the so-called "special relationship" between the United States and Egypt, it plays a secondary role compared with Washington's "strategic cooperation" with Tel Aviv.

These are the results of President Mubarak's visit across the ocean, which have confirmed once again the correctness of those circles in the Arab world which warn against illusory hopes of any "positive shifts" in U.S. Near East policy.

U.S. MILITARY AID FOR PHILIPPINES TO INCREASE

LD182225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] Speaking at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives recently, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Wolfowitz announced that the administration intends to supply the Philippines with $900 million worth of military aid over the next 5 years. For the 1986 financial year, the White House is already asking for twice as much money as in the current year for these purposes. Here is a Mayak commentary by Vladimir Beloshapko:

Official Washington spokesmen have stated several times at the very highest level that military aid to foreign states, especially arms deliveries, is an important part of the United States' foreign policy. Although such statements are generally accompanied by extensive discourse on the United States' concern to defend these countries against certain external threats, few people take such arguments seriously. It is too obvious that Washington's own global military and strategic interests are of primary importance in these matters. This has been clearly confirmed once more by Wolfowitz. The assistant secretary of state stated in plain terms that U.S. military aid to the Philippines is closely connected with opportunities to continue unhampered use of the U.S. Air Force base at Clark Field, the U.S. Navy base at Subic Bay, and other military installations in the Philippines. He stated that these strong points have great importance for the operation of the U.S. armed services in the region and also in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. In other words, the Philippines is to remain one of the bridgeheads for the buildup of the U.S. military presence in Asia and in the seas and oceans washing the shores of the continent. Since the Pentagon's bases in the Philippines do not come under the jursidiction of the local authorities, a situation could arise where the Philippines, like it or not, is dragged into the United States' military ventures in that part of the world. It is fitting to remember in this connection that the Pentagon made active use of Clark Field and Subic Bay during its aggression in Indochina.

The seriousness of the possible consequences of such a policy is demonstrated not only by the sad experience of history, but also by contemporary events. Let us take Pakistan as an example, a country which is paying for billions of dollars of U.S. military aid by its own sovereignty. The Pentagon has been granted the right to create military bases in Pakistan. The reverse side of the militaristic partnership between Islamabad and Washington is Pakistan's direct participation in the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan.

One more conclusion can be reached from the geography of U.S. military aid: Whether it is Pakistan or Israel, South Korea or the Philippines, Thailand or El Salvador, American arms deliveries inevitably cause an increase in regional tension, the exacerbation of old local conflicts, and the appearance of new ones. And this, as you can well understand, seriously clouds the political climate on our planet.

SOVIET OFFICIALS SEE OFF PRC DELEGATIONS

NPC Delegation

PM181158 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "End of Visit"]

[Text] A delegation from the National People's Congress [NPC] headed by Zhang Chengxian, member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, left Moscow for home 14 March. The delegation was in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies B.N. Pastukhov and V.T. Saykhin; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; I.A. Rogachev, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and other officials. Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

We assess positively the results of our stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation head said in an interview for the press before his departure. During our meetings and talks we exchanged opinions on questions of the activity of the two countries' parliaments and discussed the prospects for the further development of contacts between them. We were convinced that Soviet people experience feelings of sincere friendship for the Chinese people.

Government Delegation

PM181022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Foreign Delegations Depart"]

[Text] The PRC Government delegation headed by Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council, has left Moscow. It was seen off by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; I.T. Grishin, deputy minister of foreign trade, and other officials.

PRC NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTED

PM181031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "National People's Congress Standing Committee Session"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar -- XINHUA reports that a routine session of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee opened here today. The session will set the date for convening the forthcoming third session of the National People's Congress of the sixth convocation, draft its agenda, and examine a number of draft laws.

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY'S 64TH ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Sokolov Sends Greetings

PM181319 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Mar 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Colonel General Comrade J. Yondon, Mongolian defense minister

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself, I send you and all Mongolian servicemen fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

Soviet servicemen are proud that the Mongolian People's Army, born of the fire of revolutionary struggle, has traveled a glorious combat path in close cooperation with the Soviet Armed Forces and makes a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening the defense might of the fraternal socialist countries.

On the day of the holiday and in the runup to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan, I wish Mongolian People's Army servicemen new successes in further strengthening their socialist motherland's defense capability and high indicators in combat and political training.

May the indissoluble friendship and combat cooperation between the peoples and Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and Mongolia develop and grow stronger!

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

MPA Chief of Staff Comments

PM181559 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[Interview with Lieutenant General (Choyndongiy) Purebdorj, Mongolian first deputy defense minister and chief of the Mongolian People's Army General Staff, by unnamed TASS correspondent: "In a Single Formation; 18 March Is Mongolian People's Army Day"]

[Text] On 18 March working people of socialist Mongolia and servicemen of the Mongolian Armed Forces together with their class friends and comrades in arms are celebrating the 64th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army [MPA]. Our Army, in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Army, is reliably protecting the historic socialist gains and the freedom and independence of the Mongolian people, Lieutenant General (Choyndongiy) Purebdorj, Mongolian first deputy minister and chief of the MPA General Staff, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The MPRP and the Mongolian Government, consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy and focusing their main efforts on the country's socioeconomic development, are paying very close attention to boosting the Army's combat capability and combat readiness. The force and might of the MPA are primarily the men -- the servicemen, closely rallied around the party and government, nurtured on the high ideals of Marxism-Leninism, socialist patriotism, and internationalism, and boundlessly devoted to the motherland.

As a result of intensive work, the general educational, cultural, and professional standard of soldiers and NCO's and their military, technical, and specialized training are improving. Officers and generals -- many of whom have graduated from training establishments in the USSR -- have high operational, tactical, political, and methodological training. The quality of work of staffs, political organs, and troop control and rear service organs is improving.

Great improvements are taking place in the content and methods of training and educating Army personnel, and the material training base is expanding and strengthening. Automation and mechanization are being introduced increasingly in tactical exercise areas, target ranges, test sites, tank training areas, and airfields. In the last training year, high indicators in combat and political training were achieved in units and subunits and the number of servicemen and qualified specialists who received excellent ratings increased. Servicemen are showing good results in combat training in this training year too. In conditions that very closely approximate a real combat situation, they demonstrate a high degree of field training and a skillful mastery of complex modern weaponry and combat hardware. MPRP members are in the vanguard of the struggle to ensure constant high combat readiness.

The contribution of military construction workers to the cause of implementing the MPRP's socioeconomic program is considerable. In the first 4 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, they have built more than 1,000 national economic projects. In particular, the construction of a copper-molybdenum combine has been completed ahead of schedule and an international Pioneers' camp, the Ulaanbaatar footwear factory, the museum of combat glory at Halhaiin Gol, and several state farms and mechanized livestock units have been built. Our construction forces have become a good forge of skilled worker cadres.

The Soviet people and their glorious Armed Forces provide great assistance in strengthening our country's defense capability. The MPA is steadily strengthening its bonds of combat friendship and cooperation with the armies of fraternal countries, primarily the Soviet Army. Mongolian-Soviet combat brotherhood has passed all tests with honor in the struggle for our common cause.

During the Great Patriotic War, the Mongolian people were united with the fraternal Soviet people and gave them all the help they could in the struggle against the common enemy. Forty years ago the MPA took an active part in the defeat of the Japanese Kwangtung Army.

At present, fruitful cooperation between the two Armies is expanding increasingly and being enriched with new content. Experience of combat and political training is being exchanged. Useful, businesslike contacts exist between political organs and party and youth organizations.

The visit to the USSR made last fall by Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, and his meetings with Soviet leaders opened up broad new prospects for further deepening the traditional friendship and cooperation between our two parties, peoples, and countries.

At present, socialist competition to fittingly greet the 19th MPRP Congress and the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism has been mounted on a broad scale among MPA servicemen. We are greeting the anniversary of the great victory as a triumph of the cause of peace and as a nationwide holiday of international friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. Great ideological and mass political work is being done in units and formations. Its main emphasis is on explaining the magnitude of the victory and of the unfading feats of the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces, the Soviet Union's key role in the defeat of the fascist aggressors, and the permanent significance of the lessons of World War II.

In the conditions of an international situation which has deteriorated through the fault of imperialism's aggressive forces, MPA servicemen are persistently improving their combat training so as -- together with their Soviet brothers-in-arms -- to reliably defend the great gains of socialism.

FURTHER ON ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH DPRK

PRAVDA Cites NODONG SINMUN

PM191000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Sound Basis for Relations"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Mar -- The agreement on economic and cultural cooperation is a sound basis for the development of comprehensive ties between the USSR and the DPRK. Even now it is playing a big part in the two countries' successful progress along the path of socialism and peace, the paper NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee, writes in connection with today's 36th anniversary of the signing of the agreement.

Soviet-Korean friendship has a long history, which has been strengthened and consolidated in the course of the joint struggle against imperialism and reaction and fruitful cooperation in the process of socialist building.

The DPRK resolutely supports the USSR's policy aimed at relaxation of tension and the protection of world peace and security. The Korean people will continue to do everything possible to strengthen the traditional friendly ties with the Soviet people on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, NODONG SINMUN points out.

Soviet Cooperation Praised

SK181431 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 16 Mar 85

["Talk" by an unidentified station commentator]

[Text] Dear listeners: This hour, I want to talk about economic relations which occupy an important position in the multisided relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. These relations are based on the principle of complete equality, reciprocity, and comradely mutual support. Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea makes it possible to carry out the assigned tasks for economic development more rapidly and successfully by most reasonably taking advantage of material, financial, and human resources.

To give an example, with economic and technological cooperation from the Soviet Union, more than 60 major national economic establishments have been reconstructed, newly built, or expanded. At the beginning of the 1980's, these establishments turned out 34 percent of the total output of rolled products, 40 percent of the total production of pig iron, and 45 percent of the total production of (?petroleum products) of the Republic.

Soviet organs have also offered organs of People's Korea more than 2,700 volumes of designing and technical processing documents and some 400 types of machinery, gauges, products, and materials needed for the fields of the power industry, the automobile and tractor manufacturing industry, and the machine tool industry. This helped the Republic establish new industries and promote scientific and technological progress.

How is Soviet-Korean economic cooperation being realized? As in the past, our country is offering economic and technological aid, needed for the construction of major national economic establishments, for People's Korea. Some establishments were recently completed and successfully put into operation.

To give an example, the Chongjin thermal power plant was constructed thanks to the design work of Leningrad engineers. It is the fourth power establishment constructed in the DPRK thanks to the Soviet Union's cooperation. Such power plants produce more than 60 percent of the total electricity turned out in People's Korea at present.

The Yongsong bearing plant has already produced many kinds of bearings, numbering in the millions. These bearing products are widely used in the field of the manufacturing industry, such as the manufacturing of automobiles and tractors. With the help of Soviet engineers, new workshops are being built and equipment is being assembled. Our country is also helping to nurture technicians needed in this work. More than 300 workers, technicians, and engineers of People's Korea have received production training at the Moscow, the (Khazikhov), the (?Vologda), and the Minsk bearing plants. A group of 90 DPRK engineers is staying at the 1st bearing plant in the capital of the Soviet Union.

Another major national economic establishment built as a result of Soviet-Korean cooperation is the Kim Chaek iron mill in Chongjin city. With Soviet cooperation, (?converter), hot rolling, and cold strip workshops and other production facilities were constructed in this enterprise, a main establishment in the DPRK's metallurgical industry. This plant is being expanded. As in the past, the Soviet Union is helping fraternal Korea carry out this work. Many types of equipment are constantly sent from the Soviet Union to construction sites in Chongjin. This equipment is produced in the Urals, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Kazakh.

Trade volume is also increasing with each passing day. Along with a gradual increase in the shipment of Soviet goods, the amount of rolled products, magnesia clinker, cement, metal processing machine tools, and nonferrous metal, chemical, and light industrial goods shipped from People's Korea to our country is also increasing.

I have given some examples showing economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea.

The prospects for cooperation in the near future are very bright. During the period of the 12th 5-Year Plan for 1986-1990, the Soviet Union will render assistance in building the Tongpyongyang thermal power plant and a refractory materials plant, in expanding the Anju coal mining complex, in conducting geological survey work, and in constructing an ore mining and dressing complex in the northern part of the republic.

Trade, economic, scientific and technological, and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK in recent years has assumed a long-term and planned nature and has become more effective. This cooperation, which began with the signing of the Soviet-Korean agreement on 17 March 1949, completely complies with the [word indistinct] interests of the two peoples and contributes to the work of consolidating world socialism.

INDIAN MINISTER IMPLICATES CIA, FRANCE IN SPYING

PM181117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Course of Investigation"]

[Text] Delhi, 15 Mar -- Indian Home Affairs Minister S.B. Chavan has made a statement to the parliamentary session here on the extensive spy network recently uncovered whose agents have infiltrated the country's important state institutions.

He pointed out that in the course of the investigation, information was obtained on a painstakingly planned plot aimed at gathering secret strategic information. Some 18 people have been arrested, the majority high-ranking state employees. As the newspaper THE HINDUSTAN TIMES noted, the French intelligence service created the channel for leaking the intelligence. Later, evidence emerged that the CIA and agents from three other NATO countries in close touch with each other were engaged in gathering secret materials. The Indian security organs, the newspaper wrote, have established that French intelligence agents imparted their secret information to CIA staffers or worked directly for that espionage department.

'DISPUTES' AMONG AFGHAN REBEL GROUPS REPORTED

LD190834 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 19 Mar 85

[CTK correspondent's dispatch from Kabul]

[Text] Kabul, March 18 (CTK correspondent) -- A string of bomb attacks, indicating disputes in the leadership of anti-Afghan subversive groups, have been carried out in the Pakistani border town of Miram Shah over the psst days, the Kabul radio reported.

A powerful explosion that ripped through the headquarters of Hezbe Islami, one of the greatest anti-Afghan organizations, has claimed four casualties. The other blasts, one close to the so-called Afghan refugee office and another near a petrol station, have destroyed six trucks and injured several persons, the radio said.

The Afghan BAKHTAR news agency said offices belonging to anti-Afghan subversive organizations in Pakistani towns of Peshawar, Mamrud and Landi Kotal have been demolished in similar bomb attacks in the past weeks.

PAKISTANI ARMY ACQUIRES U.S. COBRA HELICOPTERS

LD181027 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] New Delhi March 18 TASS -- U.S. "Cobra" combat helicopters have entered into service with an air unit of the Pakistani Army. According to a report of the Indian news agency UNI, a special ceremony which was held in this connection in Dhamial Air Base near Rawalpindi was attended by General Arif, deputy chief of staff of the Pakistani Army. The news agency emphasizes that the use of new helicopters, which are provided with anti-tank guided missiles, rockets, a 20 mm gun, and machine-guns, will considerably enhance the striking power of Pakistan's Armed Forces.

KAPITSA MEETS WITH THAI FOREIGN MINISTER

PM191042 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks in Bangkok"]

[Text] Bangkok, 18 Mar -- USSR Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa, who is visiting here, met today with Thai Foreign Minister S. Sawetsila and Permanent Deputy Foreign Minister A. Sarasin. During the talks, there was a thorough exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations and the international situation, especially problems concerning the situation in Southeast Asia.

V.P. Kasatkin, Soviet ambassador to Thailand, took part in the talks.

LAOS' SOUPHANOUVONG ON MEETING WITH GORBACHEV

BK190417 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1030 GMT 17 Mar 85

["Recent" interview with Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, by unidentified station reporter; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Respected Comrade Souphanouvong, various Soviet newspapers yesterday published commentaries on your meeting with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. How do you feel after meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev?

[Souphanouvong] I am very happy to have had an opportunity to meet and converse with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee -- successor to the great cause of Lenin. The conversation with Comrade Gorbachev was filled with a warm cordial atmosphere of comradeship and fraternity in the spirit of the militant solidarity and great friendship of the Soviet party, state, and people for our Lao party, state, and people.

[Reporter] After Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the special session of the CPSU Central Committee, how do you evaluate the Soviet Union's foreign policy?

[Souphanouvong] Under the beacon of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union has always firmly persisted in its well-defined foreign policy, that is, to safeguard fully and tighten fraternal solidarity and friendship and to do its best to cooperate with various countries in the socialist community to strengthen the role and influence of socialism in the international arena.

The Soviet Union has supported the struggle of various nations for national liberation, national independence, freedom, and for social progress. At the same time, it has firmly affirmed its policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation among countries and nations.

We completely support the Soviet Union's initiatives in talks with the United States, aimed at resolving problems related to peace and stability in the world and at easing the arms race and opposing a nuclear war.

LAO, VIETNAMESE LEADERS STOP OVER IN UZBEKISTAN

GF181546 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] The party and state delegations of Vietnam, headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of State; the Lao People's Democratic Republic, headed by Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Lao Revolutionary Party and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; the DRA, headed by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council; and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, headed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchea, headed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Kampuchean state Presidium, stopped over in Tashkent en route to their respective countries after participating in the funeral of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in Moscow.

The delegations were received and seen off at Tashkent Airport by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Usetrov, second secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Anisimkin, secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; and other officials.

NEW ZEALAND REPORTEDLY TO LEGISLATE NUCLEAR BAN

LD190730 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo March 19 TASS -- The Government of New Zealand, rejecting Washington's threats, has decided to introduce in the course of this year a legislation declaring the country's territory and the adjacent waters to be a nuclear-free zone. This is reported today by the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI.

A new law in support of which a majority of local residents declare will officially close New Zealand's ports to U.S. nuclear-armed ships. The newspaper stresses that such a stand of the country's Labour government has already resulted in a virtual cessation of the functioning of the military bloc of ANZUS with the participation of the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. The bloc was knocked together in the southern Pacific by Washington.

ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

Met by Baybakov, Talyzin

LD171617 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 17 TASS -- The arrival in Moscow for a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government was made today by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Stefan Barlea, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

They were met at the airport by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov; Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Talyzin; USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Aristov; USSR Ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov; other officials.

Traian Dudas, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

Talks With Tikhonov, Gromyko

LD182031 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR; and Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, had a meeting in the Kremlin today with Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romanian; Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Stefan Barlea, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the meeting that passed in a business-like, friendly atmosphere the sides noted with satisfaction the steady advance of Soviet-Romanian relations, successful economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation and broadening of contacts and ties in different fields. The sides exchanged views on measures aimed at further strengthening all-round interaction between the Soviet Union and Romania and realization of agreements reached during the summit talks in Moscow in June 1984.

The Soviet side emphasised that all-round strengthening of fraternal friendship with the countries of the great socialist community, as Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, said at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU on March 11, 1985, is the first precept of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Heads of the governments of the two countries positively appraised the extensive work carried out now by planning and industrial agencies of the Soviet Union and Romania to reach agreement on economic, scientific and technical ties and coordinate state plans for the forthcoming five-year period. The sides will continue to look for ways and means of expanding and deepening all-round mutually beneficial cooperation, comprehensively developing ties along the lines of specialization and cooperation in production, and pooling efforts for an effective resolution of national economic tasks. The sides considered questions of drafting a long-term program for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania for the period till 2000.

During the meeting the sides signed Soviet-Romanian documents on further development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries in 1986-1990.

The sides made note of the great importance of the economic summit meeting of the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) member-countries which passed decisions aimed at ensuring fuller and efficient utilization of the possibilities offered by international socialist division of labor and deepening of socialist economic integration.

During the exchange of opinions on certain major international problems, the sides expressed concern over the persisting complex international situation. It was stressed that the main task facing the world today is to remove the threat of nuclear war. Efforts to project the arms race to outer space -- the prospect to which peoples of the world are strongly opposed -- are fraught with an immense threat to mankind.

In the existing conditions the Warsaw Treaty member-states should work closely together and multiply their efforts to terminate the arms race imposed (on them) by the imperialist quarters, to prevent nuclear war, consolidate peace and international security.

The meeting confirmed the mutual striving of the sides for further dynamic development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania.

Tikhonov Speech at Luncheon

LD181944 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- Relations between the Soviet Union and Romania are developing dynamically and in the spirit of agreements reached during the summit talks in Moscow in June 1984, said Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. He spoke at a luncheon given by the Soviet Government today in honor of Romanian guests.

"During the exchange of views," Nikolay Tikhonov went on to say, "we stated that today's talks also further the aim of strengthening all-round cooperation between our countries, expanding interaction in the political, economic and other fields."

"Our meeting takes place on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. Historic experience demonstrates: Coordinated, concerted and vigorous actions of all peace-loving forces are needed to safeguard peace. This is especially timely in the existing complex and tense international situation.

"The socialist community", Nikolay Tikhonov said, "makes a decisive contribution to the cause of safeguarding peace. The Warsaw Treaty, the 30th anniversary of which we are to observe soon, is playing a special role in it. Quite naturally all the signatory states express the readiness to extend the term of that historic document".

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state will continue to work consistently for all-round strengthening of fraternal friendship with its closest friends and allies -- the countries of the socialist community. This was reaffirmed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU held on March 11. The results of today's talks also go in this direction", Nikolay Tikhonov said.

Dascalescu Speech in Reply

LD181959 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 18 Mar 85

["Constantin Dascalescu's Speech" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- "Today's meeting is a fresh manifestation of the good relationships of friendship and close cooperation which were established and keep developing continuously between our parties, countries and peoples," Constantin Dascalescu, a member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, said in his reply speech. He expressed the conviction that relations of cooperation between the two countries would keep expanding in every field.

"We are working with full determination for the constant expanding of relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with socialist countries, attaching priority to the extension of relations with neighbouring countries", Constantin Dascalescu continued. "We are promoting cooperation within the CMEA framework with a view to implementing the accords reached at the economic summit. We stand for developing cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, in the struggle for peace, disarmament, security and detente in Europe and all over the world." Constantin Dascalescu expressed satisfaction with the fruitful talks, which would contribute to the further extention of Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

Delegation Departs

LD181856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Excerpts] A meeting was held in the Kremlin today between Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Barlea, candidate member of the RCP and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

It was stressed by the Soviet side that the maximum strengthening of fraternal friendship with the countries of the great socialist community -- as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared at the 11 March CPSU Central Committee Plenum -- is the prime task of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

On the same day, Comrades Dascalescu, Stoian, Andrei and Barlea, who are on a working visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government, left the Soviet Union. They were seen off at the airport by Comrades Tikhonov, Baybakov, Talyzin, Aristov, Tyazhelnikov, and other officials.

ROMANIA SAID ACHIEVING 'NOTABLE SUCCESS'

LD171500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Elections to the Grand National Assembly and People's Councils are taking place in the Socialist Republic of Romania today. Our correspondent Vladimir Korablev reports from Bucharest.

[Korablev] The election of deputies to the country's parliament and local bodies of state power is taking place amid a high degree of political activity by the masses throughout the Republic. The results of the last 5 years show convincingly that under the leadership of its Communist Party, the Romanian people have achieved notable success in various areas of socialist construction. Since the start of the current 5-year plan, 1,550 industrial and agricultural facilities were built and handed over for us in the Republic.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV BEGINS TALKS WITH TIKHONOV

LD190946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Moscow today for a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of USSR Gosplan; Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Aristov, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Grekov, USSR ambassador to the People's Bulgaria; and other officials. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador in the USSR, was also in the welcoming party.

Arriving with Filipov were Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee; Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Belchev, Bulgarian minister of finance; and Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade. Talks began in the Kremlin today between Comrades Tikhonov and Filipov.

SOKOLOV INVITES CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT

LD151630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1616 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] At the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, Colonel General Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, is to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of March this year.

GDR'S FISCHER TO VISIT USSR LATER IN MARCH

LD151747 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 15 TASS -- Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Foreign Affairs Minister of the German Democratic Republic Oskar Fischer will visit the Soviet Union in the second half of March 1985 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT APPROVES SITING OF MISSILES

PM181443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Drobkov dispatch: "Belgium: Pressure To Deploy Missiles"]

[Text] Brussels, 15 Mar -- On the night of Thursday-Friday, after a session of leading ministers of the coalition cabinet lasting several hours, it became known that the Belgian Government had adopted a decision on missile deployment. Prime Minister W. Martens refused to disclose details of this decision to journalists until it has been submitted to both chambers of the parliament. However, judging by a statement made by National Defense Minister F. Vreven on Belgium's readiness to "comply with its NATO commitments," it seems likely that U.S. nuclear missiles will ultimately be based there too. According to the NATO schedule the first 16 cruise missiles are to be deployed in Belgium as early as the middle of this month. A total of 48 medium-range nuclear missiles are earmarked for basing in this country.

The government decision came after an emergency meeting between Minister of External Affairs L.Tindemans and NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington. Details of this meeting have not been disclosed, but it can be assumed that Belgium was told once again at this meeting that the United States and the most militant of the other bloc allies are "losing patience" and demand that the siting of cruise missiles begin as soon as possible.

So far Brussels has reserved its final decision on this problem, withholding permission for the cruise missiles to be brought in. At the same time, preparatory work at the Florennes military base, where the missiles are to be sited went ahead at full speed. This work is now virtually completed, and according to U.S. "specialists" the base is fully ready to receive first strike weapons. Moreover, according to the local press, it is quite possible that certain missile components have already been delivered to the Florennes base. And around 1,000 U.S. servicemen who are to receive the new weapons have been billeted there.

The news of the government decision on missile deployment has caused widespread indignation among Belgium's peace-loving public. In recent days new antimissile demonstrations -- rallies, demonstrations, university debates, and hunger strikes against the arms race -- have been held in various parts of Belgium. A nationwide demonstration against the nuclear threat, against all new missiles in Europe, for disarmament and peace is scheduled to be held in Brussels on Sunday 17 March. Leading antiwar associations, democratic opposition parties, many trade unions, broadly based public movements and associations, and women's and youth organizations have already said they will take part. They all are opposed to the missile deployment and call for a quest for ways to strengthen genuine security in Europe, based on confidence-building measures and cooperation among peoples rather than on the arms race. Many Belgian members of parliament are also oppposed to the new missiles.

According to public opinion polls, up to 80 percent of Belgians are opposed to their country being transformed into a launch pad for the new U.S. missiles. Recent antiwar demonstrations in which hundreds of thousands of Belgians have taken part have clearly demonstrated the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the population. Many messages have been dispatched to the country's parliament and government demanding that agreement to site the missiles be rescinded. A lawsuit has been started in the State Council to substantiate the need to renounce the new nuclear missiles on the ground that their installation is against both Belgian laws and the country's international commitments and undermines its independence and sovereignty.

The battle concerning the missiles is by no means over, as representatives of progressive forces and of the broadly based antimilitarist movement in Belgiam are currently noting. The country's people are ready -- once again -- to voice their disagreement with U.S. and NATO plans to transform Belgium into another "nuclear hostage of the Pentagon."

17 Mar Demonstrations Reported

LD181031 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Brussels March 18 TASS -- More than 100,000 people participated here on Sunday in a national demonstration of protest against deployment of American cruise missiles in the country. The participants in the manifestation which was held by the National Committee for Peace and Development, the Flemish Committee Against Nuclear Weapons and the Flemish Peace Centre denounced the government's decision on deployment of American first-strike nuclear missile weapons in Belgium.

Responsibility for 'Destiny'

LD182012 Moscow International Service in Italian 1800 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Excerpt] The Belgian Government has decided to allow the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in the country. Within a very few hours of the decision, the first batch of 16 first-strike nuclear missiles was installed in the air force base at Florennes. Our commentator Viktor Shlenov writes in this regard:

The statement by French radio on the beginning of deployment of missiles in Belgium was headlined: "Good News for NATO." It passed inaccurate judgment [words indistinct] on the dangerous step taken by Belgium, a step that can bring joy to NATO leaders who with a constancy worthy of better [word indistinct] continue with the deployment of missiles in West Europe. However, as a rule what is good for NATO generals is bad for NATO member-countries, for their peoples, and for peace and for security in the European Continent. And so another Atlantic Charter country has become a lauch pad for a limited nuclear war planned for Europe by the Pentagon. Yet another country has become a possible target for a retaliation strike if Washington should launch nuclear missiles from Belgian territory against the USSR and its allies. Is it necessary to recall what in that case would happen in Belgium, a small country with a high density population?

The Belgian Government made its decision at a time when negotiations had started between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space arms -- negotiations whose objective is not to intensify but to reduce nuclear arams including the medium-range nuclear systems in Europe. It is difficult to assume that the Belgian leaders intentionally want to disturb the Geneva dialogue. Much more likely, they lent their ear to the absolutely spurious argument put out by Washington, which claims that to get on with the installation of Pershing and Tomahawk missiles is likely to help the Geneva talks to be a success. However, it is clear to anyone willing to think that no attempt to use the missiles to bring pressure on the USSR has a hope of success. To pile up arms in Europe means to intensify the atmosphere of mistrust between East and West and to make the Geneva negotiations more difficult.

Washington, Bonn, and other NATO bloc allies exercised pressure on the Belgian Government. They asked for any delay to be put aside and for the missiles to be installed immediately.

However, this fact does not absolve the Belgian Government of responsibility for the destiny of the country, especially since almost 80 percent of the Belgians, according to public opinion polls, do not want their country to be transformed into a launching pad for the U.S. cruise missiles.

The fact that the government has given in to NATO has been denounced by many organizations and political parties in the country.

U.S. 'Manipulating' Hit

LD181746 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: The Belgian Government's decision to accept the first 16 American nuclear-tipped cruise missiles in the territory of that country has drawn turbulent public protests there. People in different walks of life in Belgium were also enraged by the fact that the Washington administration had been notified about that decision before the Belgians and their parliament. It thus turned out that a foreign government, in this case the U.S. Administration, enjoys a greater right to be kept posted on domestic Belgian affairs than the citizens of Belgium themselves. For NATO leaders are putting the Belgians' security interests at stake. But such is the logic of "NATO solidarity": The territory is Belgian, the nuclear missiles are American, but the nuclear hostage is the whole of Belgium.

No matter what peaceful-sounding statements they are making in Washington today, it is seen from everything that the U.S. Administration is manipulating the destiny of Belgium and other West European countries which have medium-range nuclear missiles being deployed in their territories. The deployments are being carried out solely in the interests of America's own nuclear strategy, and Washington is paying absolutely no regard for the opinion of broad masses of the European people.

The delivery of the first 16 American nuclear missiles to a Belgian base followed literally several hours after the Belgian Government's decision. This shows that all work to prepare for the deployment of those first-strike weapons, missile delivery schedules and things like that had been worked out by American command in advance and kept strictly secret. They had waited only for a pretext to get the missiles into Belgium and install them there. The NATO command thus flagrantly confronted the Belgians with a fait accompli -- and did this in such a way as if it was acting in an occupied territory.

Now the Belgians are being told that the nuclear-tipped cruise missiles "are in NATO's control" but "there is a procedure" that excludes the possibility of any NATO member country alone taking a decision on their use. Such claims are another deceptive trick. For American cruise missiles are being brought into Belgium contrary to the will of the vast majority of its population: More than 80 percent of the Belgians are strongly against the deadly nuclear weapons being sited on their land. But the missiles are nevertheless being forced on Belgium. So who will care for the opinion of the Belgians when the United States decides to push the button?

The danger of American nuclear missile deployments in Western Europe lies precisely in the fact that the United States' allies in NATO have been made into an American nuclear staging area, a launching pad, a "theatre of operations" -- and nothing more than that. But for all Europeans, Europe is above all their common home, and their destinies are inseparable. Hence, Europe may not serve as a tool for American strategists to pursue their nuclear ambitions.

COMMENTATOR ON ACCIDENTS INVOLVING EUROMISSILES

LD152133 Moscow International Service in Italian 1800 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Nikolay Gratsianov commentary]

[Text] There has been another incident involving a U.S. missile in the FRG. According to DPA agency, one of two Hawk-type antiaircraft missiles fell apart after falling from its transporter. Our commentator Nikolay Gratsianov writes in this connection:

Incidents involving U.S. missiles in various circumstances and for various reasons have been repeating themselves at an alarming frequency. They are particularly frequent in the FRG which is the main U.S. nuclear missile launching ground in Europe.

The worst incident was the one that occurred on 11 January at the U.S. base in Heilbronn where the first stage of a Pershing II missile blew up. These are first-strike missiles that began to be installed in the FRG in November 1983. The explosion, which caused several casualties among the U.S. personnel, occurred a few hundred meters from the nuclear warhead store.

The Heilbronn incident aroused great alarm not only in the FRG but also in the other countries of West Europe that house U.S. nuclear missiles. The population of these countries ask themselves whether (?such accidents could not cause) heavy casualties in time of peace. Who can be certain that a missile already armed with a nuclear warhead could not blow up?

Vague assurances given by the Americans to the effect that accidental nuclear explosions are impossible fail to convince anyone in view of the fact that the danger is extremely grave and obvious. But all this is merely one aspect of the problem. However, the most serious one consists of the fact that following a possible accident, one cannot exclude the spontaneous launching of a missile -- and consequently, a retaliatory strike. And in view of the fact that the duration of a modern missile's flight is so short, no time would remain to ascertain the causes.

This is why the public opinion of West Europe insistently demands not only to end the stationing of first-strike missiles but also the removal of those already installed.

The Soviet Union has for a long time now proposed concrete steps aimed at freeing the continent of all types of nuclear weapons, whether medium-range or tactical. As a first step, it proposes a freeze on nuclear armaments, which in the present conditions of approximate parity would not injure anyone's security. Such a step would undoubtedly favor a positive outcome to the Soviet-American negotiations in progress in Geneva on nuclear armaments and space weapons.

'REVANCHIST' STATEMENTS BY FRG OFFICIAL ALLEGED

LD181526 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Lev Aksenov writes: The revanchist "Union of Expellees" held in Giessen an enlarged meeting of its "peasant committee" which consists of large land owners, supporters of the ideas of revenge. As is usual in the FRG of late, the Bonn leadership sent its high-ranking representative to Giessen. This time it was Horst Waffenschmidt, parliamentary state secretary at the office of the minister of the interior.

Addressing the "eternal have-beens" that representative of the FRG Government was eulogizing revanchists. It should be noted that he thus put his superiors in a very awkward position. Maybe the state secretary had received imprecise directives from his chiefs, or maybe he decided to discard excessive diplomacy. However, Waffenschmidt let out what his colleagues holding higher posts prefer to conceal by streamlined "parliamentary" expressions.

For instance, the state secretary said that "the FRG Government is on the side of the expellees", that it will continue opposing resolutely all attempts to isolate them from the government's political activity. By all indications, Bonn thus tries to make an apology to the revanchists for slight criticism which leaders of the FRG cabinet of ministers addressed to revanchists after the unprecedented publication of a propaganda leaflet of one of the leading "land associations" uniting "Germans from Silesia", "Schlesier". It mentioned plans of "the decision of the open German question" with the use of the Bundeswehr's strike force.

Indignation in the FRG and beyond its limits was so great that leaders of parties of the ruling coalition CDU/CSU and the Free Democratic Party were compelled to condemn that sally of the revanchists. True, the FRG chancellor simultaneously confirmed his consent to address a regular "Silesian meeting" in Hannover next summer.

But Ober-revanchist Hupka heading the "land association" and other revanchist leaders were not concealing their annoyance over that reserved criticism made by the Bonn leaders.

A number of questions arises in connection with Waffenschmidt's praise of revanchists. Thus, the Bonn leaders are exerting themselves to convince the public that allegedly there are no revanchists in the FRG. So any support of the authorities for their positions is out of the question. Then how can one assess the revelations of the parliamentary state secretary at the office of the minister of the interior, particularly in view of revanchist statements of FRG Minister of the Interior Zimmermann himself who openly called in question the legality of the post-war arrangement in Europe?

ZAGLADIN RECEIVES DKP'S MIES, SCHROEDER

LD182231 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1836 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Bonn, 18 March (TASS) -- A meeting was held here today between H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP], and K.-H. Schroeder, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the DKP Executive, on the one hand, and V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, on the other hand. During the conversation both sides noted the aspiration of both parties for a comprehensive development of relations between them and the strengthening of ties between the Soviet people and the people of the FRG. On behalf of the DKP H. Mies conveyed to the CPSU leadership best wishes for success in implementing the party line and defending peace throughout the world.

SECURITY 'DECISIVE' FOR FRG-USSR COOPERATION

LD191445 Hamburg DPA in German 1308 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar (DPA) -- In the words of Aleksey Manzhulo, deputy USSR foreign trade minister, it is "decisive" for the development of German-Soviet economic relations as to how far Bonn respects the interests of the East in security issues.

At the opening of the Baden-Wuerttemberg industrial exhibition, Manzhulo stressed in Moscow today that the foundation of economic cooperation must be respect for "political realities." "Good" economic relations can contribute to detente between East and West. Like the minister, Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, also stressed the Soviet Union's interest in expanding economic contacts.

Martin Herzog (CDU), Baden-Wuerttemberg's economics minister, in his speech expressed confidence that the Land's industrial exhibition is providing good starting-points for new spheres of economic cooperation. The fair is concentrated on selected specialists points of emphasis for which there is particular interest on the Soviet side and in which Baden-Wuerttemberg has a broad spectrum of performance to offer.

At the exhibition, open from 20-27 March -- so far the largest Baden-Wuerttemberg fair abroad -- 143 firms, predominantly from the mechanical engineering sector, are exhibiting their products.

SKP DELEGATES APPOINTED 'IN VIOLATION OF RULES'

PM181337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Report by unnamed PRAVDA correspondent: "On the Eve of the Finnish Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] Helsinki, 15 Mar -- The election of delegates to the extraordinary Finnish Communist Party (SKP) congress, convened for 23 March, has ended here.

The SKP leadership rejected a proposal by a number of district party organizations that the purpose of the congress should be to strengthen SKP unity and elect leading bodies representing the whole party. In violation of the rules, organizations authorized by the SKP Central Committee to be represented at the congress have been forced in parallel with existing SKP district organizations.

Under these conditions many party organizations, comprising in total around half of the party members, did not participate in the election of congress delegates and will not participate in its work.

SOLIDARITY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PDRY

PM181303 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Cooperation Is Expanding"]

[Text] Aden, 15 Mar -- The visit to Democratic Yemen by a delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African countries ended today. During the talks with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Council of Peace and Solidarity, an agreement was signed on cooperation for 1985 through 1987.

The Soviet guests were familiarized with Democratic Yemen's achievements in the economic field and visited Soviet-South Yemen cooperation projects being created with the Soviet Union's technical assistance.

During a meeting with the delegation, H. al-'Attas, member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the PDRY, stressed the multifaceted nature of cooperation between Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union and expressed the Yemeni people's gratitude for the USSR's effective contribution to the implementation of socioeconomic transformations.

ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL TERMED 'PROPAGANDA TRICK'

LD181544 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

In his American television appearance Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres has stated that Israeli troops "are to be withdrawn within 8-10 weeks".

The Israeli premier's pronouncement undoubtedly testifies to growing discontent in Israel with the unpopular war in Lebanon, where Israeli troops encounter growing resistance of the patriots and every day sustain tangible losses.

Meanwhile it is obvious that what is at issue is the yet another propaganda trick of Tel Aviv which seeks to mislead the world public opinion and conceal the crimes being perpetrated in Lebanese soil. From statements of high-placed Israeli representatives it is clear that Tel Aviv insolently usurped the right to interfere into sovereign Lebanon's internal affairs in the future, too, by staging broad-scale intrusions into that country "in case of need".

The development of the situation around Lebanon shows that the aggressor in reality only seeks to make himself safe from strikes of guerrillas and does not think of full withdrawal from Lebanese soil as U.N. Security Council's resolutions call for.

In Tel Aviv they are intensively working on plans of creating the so-called "20-mile buffer zone" in the south of Lebanon, which is actually tantamount to annexation of those areas. It is also known that by designs of Israeli "hawks" a considerable part in the south of Lebanon will be put under control of puppets from the "army of southern Lebanon".

It is not accidental, therefore, that patriotic forces of Lebanon call for intensification of the struggle against Israeli occupationists up to liberation of the Lebanese territory and full restoration of national sovereignty.

TASS CITES 18 MAR IRAQ, IRAN BATTLE REPORTS

LD181208 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad March 18 TASS -- Iraqi units are continuing their offensive on Iranian troop positions over the section "to the east of the Tigris River", says a communique by Iraq's high military command. The Iraqi Army established control over the Rashid region and the area to the north of the populated locality of Gamayun. The Iranian side suffered great losses in manpower and hardware. According to INA news agency, 15,000 enemy officers and men were killed and wounded in the course of recent fighting.

Iraqi planes and helicipters carried out about 700 sorties during the past twenty-four hours. Their fire destroyed three pontoon-bridges. 12 boats and other military equipment and facilities of the enemy. Iraqi aircraft hit "individual targets" in the Iranian cities of Bandar-Khomeyni, Kermanshah and Dezful.

Nicosia March 18 TASS -- According to Iran's news agency, IRNA, Iranian troops seized the region of the Howeize marshlands to the south of the Iraqi city of 'Amarhah and established control over a strategic road used by the enemy for supplying its units. The Iranian troops repulsed a counter-offensive by the Iraqis, inflicting to them heavy losses in manpower and hardware. 12,000 Iraqi servicemen were killed and wounded and three thousands taken prisoner during six days of fighting.

Iraq yesterday fired missiles at the cities of Dezful and Adimeshk, and bombed the town of Ghilan-e Gharb and several other populated localities in Bakhtaran Province. An Iraqi plane appeared over Tehran last night, but was repelled by fire by anti-air defences.

ZINCHUK NAMED NEW AMBASSADOR TO JORDAN

PM181426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 85 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Diary" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Aleksandr Ivanovich Zinchuk USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Rafik Nishanovich Nishanov of the post of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in connection with his transfer to other work.

BRIEFS

LADAS TO EGYPT -- Cairo, 15 Mar -- The Soviet "Avtoeksport" foreign trade association has signed a contract here for the delivery of a large consignment of Lada automobiles with various modifications to Egypt. The cost of the contract is in excess of $25 million. Soviet Ladas first appeared on Egyptian roads in 1980. The automobiles have given a good account of themselves under Africa's difficult climatic conditions, as the constantly increasing demand for them bears out. As of now, 30,000 automobiles of this brand have been sold in Egypt. In all, in 25 years of cooperation between the "Avtoeksport" association and local firms, about 100,000 items of various automobile equipment have been sold in Egypt. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4 PM]

SOVIET RELATIONS WITH AFRICAN COUNTRIES EXAMINED

LD152333 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Georgiy Tanov commentary]

[Text] You may have heard in the news there were leaders of African countries among those who arrived for Konstantin Chernenko's funeral in Moscow. They were received by the general secretary of the Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, and other Soviet leaders. The meetings set Soviet policy guidelines in Africa and priorities in this country's [word indistinct] cooperation with African nations. Here now is a commentary by our observer Georgiy Tanov:

Protocol is not the only reason for the meetings [words indistinct]: They reflect large-scale and [word indistinct] diversity of Soviet ties with African countries and indicate growing cooperation between the Soviet Communist Party and progressive parties in Africa. What's important is that Soviet leaders called not only for consolidating this country's ties with African nations but also for expanding them. The Soviet Union's relations with African states rest on its consistent, principled, and invariable policy toward liberated countries, a policy toward liberated countries, a policy free of [words indistinct].

The Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev made it clear in his speech at the special plenary meeting of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee [words indistinct]. He said the Soviet Union supported the struggle of nations for liberation from colonialist oppression. Today, Mikhail Gorbachev noted, our sympathies [words indistinct] seeking more independence and social rejuvenation. We regard them as friends and partners in the struggle for a lasting peace, for better and fair ties between nations.

Reports of other meetings with African leaders in Moscow and cables from African countries show that people of that continent highly appreciate the Soviet Union's understanding of the acute problems facing Africa. They also reflect sincere gratitude for the vigorous policy of solidarity with the African peoples. Naturally, the meetings also dealt with concrete problems of separate African countries and regions. For instance, at the talks with Angolan and Mozambique leaders, the Soviet side voiced resolve to back up the Africans' fight against the racist regime of Pretoria and international reactionary forces backing it up. At the talks with the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the Soviet Union supported the Ethiopians in their efforts to build a new life and defend the revolutionary gains.

This country will continue to help the African nations overcome the economic crisis and backwardness caused by imperialism. If you recall, at a session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Havana, the prime minister, Nikolay Tikhonov, reaffirmed further Soviet assistance to the liberated countries in their economic development. At the end of last year the Soviet parliament's commissions on foreign affairs, presided over by Mikhail Gorbachev, discussed ways of promoting this country's technical and economic assistance to developing nations, those in Africa included. Indicatively, according to data supplied by the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, by the start of this year more than 1 and 1/2 million skilled workers, engineers, and technicians have been trained in developing countries with Soviet assistance. And last but not least, there has been high appreciation of the urgent aid the Soviet Union has provided to the drought-stricken African nations. This appreciation was voiced at a United Nations-sponsored conference on the state of emergency in Africa. The conference has just ended in Geneva.

The special plenary meeting of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, held on 11th March, confirmed that the Soviet Union's policy in Africa will remain unchanged and so will its political, economic, and cultural contacts with the African countries.

U.S., SOUTH AFRICA VIOLATE N'OMATI TREATY

PM181649 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Igor Tarutin commentary: "The Value of the Guarantees"]

[Text] Southern Africa is one of the dangerous hotbeds of tension in the world. The reasons for the crisis, which has existed there for many years, is the Pretoria regime's refusal to grant independence to Namibia and the continuing aggressive sallies against Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and other "Frontline" States.

These include Mozambique, even though a year ago the country concluded a peace agreement with the Republic of South Africa [RSA] -- the "Nkomati Treaty." It provided, above all, for an end to all kinds of RSA aid to the antigovernment grouping, the so-called "Mozambique National Resistance" [MNR]. Nevertheless, MNR bandits continue to enjoy Pretoria's comprehensive support. Their terrorist activity has even expanded in a number of regions. This year, for example, the cutthroats have repeatedly blown up towers along the power transmission line supplying Maputo, the Mozambique capital. Mozambique authorities have established that South African instructors and mercenaries are active in the gangs. They are dropped by parachute together with consignments of weapons and ammunition from aricraft that constantly violate Mozambique airspace. MNR counterrevolutionaries also continue to be trained on RSA territory in special training camps, as reported, in particular, by Britain's THE TIMES. Captured bandits cite specific facts attesting that the RSA is supporting the MNR by all means, both directly and through third parties.

The situation which has taken shap in the country was examined at a meeting of leaders of the "Frontline" States and national liberation movements in southern Africa, held recently in the Zambian capital. As Tanzanian President J. Nyerere declared at the end of the meeting, "the Mozambique Government has long continued to hope that the RSA would observe the 'Nkomati Treaty.' However, we belive that only one side has observed this agreement, while the South Africans have refused to respect the treaty."

It should be pointed out that not only Pretoria displays disregard for accords that have been reached. The United States, which took a very active part in the talks between South Africa and the People's Republic of Mozambique, thereby acting as a kind of guarantor of the "Nkomati Treaty," was the agreement's "midwife." Well, independent Africa has had an opportunity to see for itself what RSA "pledges" and American "guarantees" are worth.

As the Mozambican magazine TEMPO writes, it seems that Pretoria regards Mozambique's goodwill and its desire to resolve existing problems through dialogue as a sign of weakness. Making use of the "Nkomati Treaty," the RSA and its transatlantic patrons are seeking to gain time and set up a pro-Western puppet regime in power in Mozambique, the magazine points out. Armed banditry in Mozambique, according to a statement by S. Machel, the Republic's president, is an international imperialist conspiracy against the young African country with the aim of preventing the formation and strengthening of democratic, antiracist states in the region.

Whether in southern Africa, Central America, or the Near East, the United States and its partners try to settle so-called "local conflicts" at the expense of the victims of aggression and in the interests of imperialist circles.

AIN CITED ON SOVIET-CUBAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD181058 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Havana March 18 TASS -- The quarter of a century that has passed since the signing of the first trade treaty between the Soviet Union and Cuba has vividly demonstrated the firmness and fruitfulness of ties between the two fraternal countries. All this time, the value of their reciprocal trade was growing constantly, which enabled Cuba to become one of the USSR's top seven trade partners on the world market, writes the Cuban NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY (AIN).

At the most difficult days for the revolutionary government, when the United States was doing its utmost to stifle Cuba's economy, the Soviet Union extended a helping hand to the freedom island. Having purchased at fixed prices Cuban sugar and supplied its oil to Cuba, the USSR thwarted the criminal plans of American imperialism which strove to strangle the young republic by economic blockade and force its people down to their knees.

During the past years, AIN points out, the Soviet Union and Cuba signed 52 treaties on mutual cooperation, with the main one being concluded in October last year. It envisions planned development of bilateral ties up to the year 2000. Trade turnover between the two countries exceeds eight billion roubles this year. Cuba receives from the USSR tractors, automobiles, oil, mineral fertilizer, wood, cotton and dozens of other major commodities. The Cuban export to the USSR includes chiefly nickel, sugar, citrus and other types of farming produce.

Bilateral ties strengthened even more following Cuba's accession in 1972 to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the agency stresses. Since that time, which marked a new stage in the Republic's development, Cuba has been firmly holding its place in the system of socialist integration.

BRAZILIAN ACTING PRESIDENT RECEIVES DELEGATION

LD182213 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1309 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Mar (TASS) -- Brazilian Vice President Jose Sarney, who is carrying out the functions of president, has received a Soviet delegation led by Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation took part in the official functions on the occasion of the handover of presidential power.

The head of the Soviet delegation gave J. Sarney a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for Tancredo Neves, president of the republic, which noted that the Soviet Union in consistently following a peace-loving course, constantly directs its efforts toward seeking practical ways to reduce tension, eliminate the nuclear threat, and strengthen the foundations of peace. This is the aim of the USSR's proposals against the militarization of space and for an end to the arms race on earth and the adoption of practical measures to resolve the task of liquidating nuclear weapons as such.

For his part, the acting president of Brazil stressed that the Brazilian people share the Soviet people's anxiety over the dangerous situation in the world. Brazil will continue to contribute to the weakening of international tension, disarmament, and the achievement of lasting peace on earth. J. Sarney spoke positively of the state of Soviet-Brazilian relations, and hoped they will be further widened and deepened. Brazilian Minister of Foreign affairs Olavo Setuval and USSR Ambassador to Brazil Vladimir Chernyshev were present at the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

The Soviet delegation visited the hospital where T. Neves, the Brazilian president, is undergoing treatment, and wished him a speedy recovery.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET, VENEZUELAN TIES MARKED

Trade Agreement Signed

LD151148 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0734 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Caracas, 15 Mar (TASS) -- An agreement has been signed here between the Soviet Union and Venezuela, providing for further expansion of mutually advantageous trade links. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Simon Alberto Consalvi, minister of foreign affairs, commented that this agreement will serve to strengthen all-around cooperation between the two states. The signing, the minister said, coincides with a momentous date in the history of bilateral relations, the 40th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Venezuela, which falls on 14 March. For 4 decades, he underlined, our countries have maintained friendly relations, founded upon principles of mutual respect, mutual advantage, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Congress President Comments

PM181116 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Spasskiy dispatch under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview": "Venezuela-USSR: 40th Anniversary"]

[Excerpt] Caracas -- It is 40 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Venezuela. On this important date, your correspondent asked Reinaldo Leandro Mora, president of the Venezuelan Congress, to share his impressions of the state of and prospects for the development of bilateral ties between our countries.

For relations between states, Reinaldo Leandro Mora said, 40 years is quite an impressive length of time, allowing us to sum up certain results. The positive experience accumulated over this period in the sphere of political, economic, and cultural ties has helped our peoples to get to know each other better and to lay a firm foundation for deepening and expanding bilateral cooperation. A considerable role in this has been played by parliamentary links, which continue to grow stronger.

I believe that there are considerable grounds for expecting a further strengthening of Venezuelan-Soviet relations based on mutual understanding and respect. This applies in particular to important international problems such as ending the arms race, safeguarding the peoples' security, eliminating colonial oppression, and so forth. Venezuela has always actively participated in resolving these problems. The very history of our country is proof of that. For instance, Simon Bolivar, the great son of the Venezuelan people and the national [natsionalnyy] hero of Latin America, always advocated liberating not only Venezuela but the entire continent from the Spanish yoke. He devoted his entire life to this cause.

The 40th anniversary, which is being celebrated in both the USSR and Venezuela, almost coincides, as history would have it, with the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany, to which the Soviet Union made an important contribution. The climate prevailing in the postwar period has promoted the assertion in the world of the ideals of freedom and democracy and the strengthening of friendship among the peoples.

6TH ANNIVERSARY OF GRENADA REVOLUTION MARKED

PM131123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Article by V. Listov: "The Dawn Will Not Be Extinguished; On the 6th Anniversary of the Grenadian Revolution"]

[Text] There are dates that cannot be erased from the peoples' memory, from the consciousness of those who hold dear the cause of democracy and social progress. One of those dates is 13 March 1979. On that date 6 years ago on the island state of Grenada, a popular uprising erupted that swept away the hated pro-imperialist Gairy dictatorship. A government headed by Maurice Bishop, leader of the New Jewel Movement party, came to power and proclaimed the implementation of socioeconomic reforms in the interests of the people, the consolidation of national independence, and the building of a new, democratic society as its aim.

The revolutionary government inherited a very grave situation. Hunger and poverty reigned on the island. The people lacked elementary political and social rights. Almost half the able-bodied population was unemployed.

A program of in-depth transformations was elaborated and a start was made on its implementation. As a result of agrarian reform, state farms and peasant cooperatives were formed on lands confiscated from former dictator Gairy, foreign companies, and local landowners. The abolition of the rule of foreign monopolies and the creation of the state sector of the economy played an important part in improving the population's living standard.

The Grenadians were granted political and social rights. Progressive laws were adopted on labor and social security. A campaign to wipe out illiteracy was launched in the country. A housing construction program began to be implemented. This all accorded with the interests primarily of the poor strata of the population.

The changes also encompassed the sphere of Grenada's foreign policy. The republic became an active member of the Nonaligned Movement. Steering an independent course in the international arena, it established diplomatic relations with over 60 countries. The fact that in elaborating and implementing social and economic development plans the Bishop government turned for aid not only to the Western countries but also to the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other socialist states generated particular hatred among the enemies of the new Grenada.

Tiny Grenada rapidly advanced along the path of progress. Its successes were evident. "Free education, rights for the working people, and other specific achievements placed the country on the path leading out of backwardness and poverty," a report by the U.S. "Grenada Foundation" organization said. "The people have gained a new pride and perspective..." These words contained the gist of the reforms implemented by Maurice Bishop's government. They were also the reason for the fury Washington increasingly experienced as it observed the development of the Grenadian revolution.

It was a case of the force of the example of the small island state which had only become independent in 1974 and had now issued a challenge to its oppressors. Washington was worried about what attitude young East Caribbean states would adopt toward the "Grenadian experiment." Like Grenada, on gaining political independence, they were continuing to struggle in the clutches of the masses' backwardness, poverty, and lack of rights inherited from colonialism. Washington's "strategists" feared that Bishop's patriotic government might find followers in neighboring states.

And that would upset the plans the Pentagon had long been nurturing to turn them into its outposts and extend a chain of military bases to the "eastern entrance" to the Caribbean Basin.

Indeed, the progressive changes in Grenada also gave food for deep thought in larger Latin American republics. They served as an instructive example of how, counter to the imperialist geopoliticians' phony claims, even small states in the Western Hemisphere can pursue a policy independent of imperialism and attain important achievements in their socioeconomic development if they only embark on the path of the consolidation of their sovereignty and give priority to the people's fundamental interests.

History allotted the Grenadian revolution only a brief span -- just 4 and 1/2 years. On 25 October 1983 the process of democratic transformations was interrupted by direct U.S. armed intervention. The grim shroud of military occupation was lowered over the island.

The U.S. monopolies set about "assimilating" Grenada by systematically eliminating all achievements of which the Grenadians were rightly proud. The state sector was replaced by a private sector and the people who had worked at state enterprises were dismissed. As a result, once again unemployment rose to nearly 40 percent and the multiple flowers of crime, prostitution, and drug addiction bloomed again as a result of the population's rapid impoverishment. The noose of shackling loans and credits has again been placed around Grenada's neck: The country's foreign debts, which totaled 16.5 percent of the GNP in 1980, have now increased by 150 percent and Grenada has been obliged to earmark one-tenth of its entire national revenue to pay the interest alone.

However, the U.S. neocolonialists are a long way from Grenada's complete "assimilation." In St George's, the capital of the young state whose sovereignty is now being openly and impudently trampled by the boots of the U.S. Marines, inscriptions reading "Yankees, go home!" frequently appear on the walls of houses and on the sidewalks. They are evidence that the Grenadians' freedom-loving spirit has not been broken. And it is for that reason that Washington continues to keep troops there trained in sophisticated methods of reprisal against the national liberation movement.

The U.S. "peacemakers" are trying to erase from the Grenadians' memory everything that reminds them of Maurice Bishop and his government's policy. That was the purpose of the general elections in December last year. Washington earmarked $3 million for the "election campaign" of its stooge Blaize and sent "election specialists" to Grenada who organized the "democratic" show. Nearly one-fourth of all voters were removed from the lists and the election results were rigged. Not surprisingly, it was the coalition of "moderate" groups headed by Blaize which "won," obtaining 14 of the 15 seats in parliament...

The patriotic movement named for Maurice Bishop and the country's democratic circles rejected the "general election" results. This is convincing proof that the ideals for which Maurice Bishop and his fellow fighters struggled and gave their lives are still alive.

Grenadians remember the March 1979 revolution and the gains their country achieved in 4 and 1/2 years of independent development. Not even the most subtle methods of psychological "indoctrination" have enabled the occupiers to succeed in erasing from the people's memory the words of Bishop, who called the date of 13 March 1979 "a bright dawn for the people of Grenada and the working people of the entire Caribbean basin." This dawn cannot be extinguished -- sooner or later it will blaze even more powerfully. That is the meaning of the Grenadian revolution.

GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT, U.S. POLICY CRITICIZED

PM111431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Cherepanov: "Guatemala: Under the Pretense of Democratization"]

[Text] "Sinister Dictatorship," "Murderers' Paradise" -- only recently these headlines were typical of many items about Guatemala in the U.S. press. However, lately the attitude of the U.S. press to that country has shown a "sudden" sharp change. Murders, torture, and abduction, to which around 100,000 people fell victim in the period from 1980 through 1983, have receded into the background or vanished altogether. Instead, the U.S. media have set about assiduously creating the image of a Guatemala "moving in the direction of democracy."

The White House is setting the tone of this propaganda campaign. It was back in the middle of last December that the USIA, acting on Washington's orders, put out a series of booklets with the general title "U.S. Policy on Central America." The booklets featured the Guatemalan regime as being "fully resolved to return to democracy in the immediate future."

The people who wrote the booklets overlooked the true reality in Guatemala, where, according to the U.S. public organization Council on Hemispheric Affairs, "the most glaring violations of human rights in the Western Hemisphere" have occurred and, as a result of the policy of genocide pursued by the ruling regime, 100,000 children have been orphaned and 200,000 people have been forced to flee to neighboring countries to escape savage reprisals.

To all appearances, the USIA was acting on the basis of the Reagan administration's aggressive foreign policy aims in Central America rather than on the basis of the facts. The White House, to quote THE NEW YORK TIMES, needed to "whitewash Guatemala's image as an international pariah guilty of mass violations of human rights." This is happening, the paper notes, because the Reagan administration sees Guatemala "as a strategically important country and, according to senior government representatives, is hoping for even closer ties" with the antipopular dictatorship.

On Washington's recommendation, Guatemala is thinking of holding a general "election" this year." After 2 decades of generals' rule a "civilian" figure is to assume power. On the banks of the Potomac this was immediately hailed as "convincing" evidence of the "democratization of the regime."

But what kind of democracy can it be if even Western observers are admitting that the final outcome of the election depends on the Army, which has absolutely no intention of yielding ground? This whole election show will be taking place in a stifling political atmosphere in which practically all parties have been banned and only right-wing and ultra-right-wing groupings, which have close links with the Army and local reactions' paramilitary gangs, have put forward presidential candidates. Even the country's constitution, in accordance with which they intend to stage the election farce, will be approved by the dictator General Mejia.

However, none of this makes much impression on the Reagan administration, which is turning a blind eye to the fact that the Guatemalan generals are waging a real war against their people. The military suppression of all resistance in Guatemala is based on the Americans' piratical "Vietnam" experience, bordering on genocide.

So-called "model strategic villages" with a certain resemblance to concentration camps, ensuring military control over the population, are being created throughout the country.

There are already more than 100,000 people in them. For a meager ration received from the Army, the peasants are forced to grow export crops, from which the sales proceeds go into the military's pockets. Is this not an example of forced, slave labor?

The "strategic villages" are closely associated with the so-called "civil defense patrols," into which Indians, which make up the overwhelming mass of the country's population, are recruited by force. The "patrols" already number 900,000 men. The main task of these formations is to control the peasants' lives in rural areas. In order to avoid mass desertions, the Indians are forced to take part in Army punitive operations. The Guatemalan generals, at U.S. instigation, are trying to involve them in a bloody form of collective surety.

The United States, not without reason according to the Swiss VOIX OUVRIERE, suggested "this strategy to Guatemala guided by its own interests in that region of the world," for which purpose even the use of a dictatorship is not eschewed.

The Washington administration sees Guatemala as a potential bridgehead to inflict a strike against the national liberation movement in Central America. But the repulsiveness of the regime until recently delayed U.S. Congress ratification of multimillion dollar aid for its military needs. The propaganda campaign being orchestrated by the White House envisages, in particular, the elimination of all obstacles on this path.

The results are beginning to have an effect. Whereas previously military aid reached the Guatemalan generals via Israel and through the channels of the U.S. International Development Agency, this year a third, more important source has emerged. The U.S. Congress approved $65 million for this year for the military and other needs of the Guatamalan dictatorship, and more than $90 million more for next year.

On the banks of the Potomac people are rushing to implement a program for transforming Guatemala into a Central American "iron fist" concealed in "democratic" clothing. The White House is frightened by the scale of the partisan movement of Guatemalan patriots. February saw the 3d anniversary of the unification of the four revolutionary groupings into a united military-political front -- Guatemalan National Revolution Unity. In the last 6 months the patriots have inflicted appreciable casualties on the goons. The government army is currently losing an average 150-200 men a day, only counting the dead.

In supporting the antipopular regime in Guatamala, which has stained itself in the eyes of the world public by flouting all human rights, the United States reveals itself as a suppressor of the national liberation movement in the region.

CORBACHEV MESSAGE OF THANKS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

PM191036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Thanks for the Congratulations"]

[Text] I cordially thank party and state bodies, public organizations, work collectives, factory workers, collective farmers, engineers and technicians, workers of science and culture, servicemen, veterans of the revolution, war, and labor, and all comrades who have congratulated me on my election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

It is very important that in connection with the decisions of the March 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee workers of town and countryside declared in many letters their determination to participate ever more actively in the implementation of the policy of our party, to strengthen discipline and order, to enhance organization, and to achieve high results in work for the benefit of the motherland.

I express profound gratitude to the leaders of socialist countries, communist and workers' parties, revolutionary democratic movements, heads of state and government, political and public figures, organizations and citizens of foreign countries who have congratulated me.

The Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, and its Politburo, in implementing the tested principles of collective leadership and continuity in policy, will do everything to justify the good wishes expressed in the addresses and letters. I take advantage of the opportunity to reaffirm yet again the determination of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state to continue the course towards speeding up the country's social and economic development, further improving the life of the working people, towards strengthening peace and fruitful cooperation between peoples.

M. Gorbachev

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL ON PLENUM DECISIONS

PM181231 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Mar 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening the Motherland's Might"]

[Text] The Soviet land is confidently following the path of communist creation. By the party's will and the people's efforts, the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee are being steadily implemented. The party's course, which is aimed at strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might and increasing the people's well-being, enjoys the undivided support of Soviet people.

The unshakable loyalty to this Leninist course was demonstrated with new force by the 11 March CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary Plenum. It stressed the unchanging nature of the party's strategic line aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and improving all aspects of society's life. The plenum oriented Soviet people toward the resolution of major problems associated with the transformation of the material and technical base of production, the improvement of the system of social relations, above all economic relations, the development of man himself, and the qualitative improvement of the material conditions for his life and labor and his spiritual makeup.

The foremost practical task facing the country's working people today is to achieve a decisive turn in the transfer of the national economy onto a footing of intensive development, and in a short space of time, to reach the most advanced scientific and technical positions and the world's highest level of productivity of social labor.

The tasks put forward by the party are close to the people's hearts and are comprehensible to them, and serve their vital interests and the cause of strengthening the motherland's might. Soviet people have seen again and again that concern for the people's good was and is the supreme goal of the party's policy. This idea was expressed with new force at the 11 March CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary Plenum. "The party," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted, "will steadily pursue the social policy it has elaborated. Everything for the sake of man, for the good of man: This programmatic proposition must be filled with increasingly profound and concrete content."

The party's tireless concern for the people's good inspires Soviet people to new achievements. Working people in cities and villages declare their unanimous support for the decisions of the 11 March CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary Plenum and their determination to continue to work in shock fashion, with initiative and creativity. This idea has been expressed in speeches at the rallies held in the last few days and permeates the letters and telegrams arriving at the editorial office.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum mobilize Communists and all Soviet people to major, intensive work. They realize that the most important demand on them is to successfully complete the fulfillment of economic and social development plans for this year and to thereby ensure the most confident start to the next 5-year plan. Rallying their ranks around the party and its Leninist Central Committee, working people in cities and villages seek to do everything possible to make our Soviet motherland richer and more powerful and to reveal the creative forces of socialism still more fully.

Soviet servicemen, who watch vigilantly over Soviet people's peaceful labor, live by the same ideas and causes as the people. They make their contribution to strengthening the fatherland's might by selfless military labor and by their readiness to immediately rebuff aggression, as the present-day international situation demands. "In the complex international situation," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "it is more important than ever before to maintain our motherland's defense capability at a level so that potential aggressors know well that an encroachment on the security of the Soviet land and its allies, on Soviet people's peaceful life, will be met by a crushing retaliatory strike. Our glorious Armed Forces will continue to have everything they need for this at their disposal."

This party principle is of programmatic significance for our Armed Forces. It makes it incumbent on military cadres and all personnel to become still more profoundly conscious of their personal responsibility for the security of the socialist fatherland and for the cause of the defense of socialism's gains. The first conclusion arising from this is to increase vigilance and be on constant, high combat readiness.

This readiness is being rehearsed today in intensive military labor in the winter training fields. Personnel are persistently improving their field, air, and sea training. An active struggle is under way for the fulfillment of pledges in the socialist competition under the slogan "Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!"

It is an important task of commanders, political organizers, and party organizations to strive to ensure that every serviceman understands the indissoluble links between his day-to-day military labor and the lofty tasks set by the party and people for the Soviet Armed Forces. This is an important guarantee of the high effectiveness of combat training, the strict observance of order and discipline, and the enhancement of combat readiness.

The times, it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, demand intensive creative work by all party organizations from top to bottom. This demand applies in full to Army and Navy party organizations. In all sectors everywhere, Communists must set an example of the fulfillment of civic duty and conscientious labor for the good of society and must assert a Leninist work style everywhere. Ideological commitment, an active life stance, intolerance of any manifestations of ostentation, idle talk, arrogance, and irresponsibility, of everything that runs counter to the socialist norms of life -- this is the obligation placed on the Communist today by his duty to the party and country.

The socialist motherland is following the path of great creation. In implementing the party's plans, Soviet people will do everything to ensure its continued flourishing.

ROY MEDVEDEV VIEWS CHERNENKO, KREMLIN SUCCESSION

PM182004 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Soviet dissident historian Roy Medvedev: "A Renovatory Challenge"]

[Text] The death of a great politician requires not only the expression of condolences and the enumeration of his merits, but also the assessments and political commentaries, which are not usually made when a more modest person dies.

Chernenko's death was no surprise in our country or in the outside world. Chernenko's election as party leader in February 1984 was not accompanied by expressions of satisfaction from the population or hopes of progressive reforms. Chernenko was regarded as a conservative politician of the circle close to Brezhnev. Moreover, Chernenko was already gravely ill, and over the past year political observers made more commentaries on his state of health and the prospects that would open up with his death than on Chernenko's activities, which were of no particular importance.

The brief period during which Chernenko headed the country and part was distinguished by no significant initiative in either domestic or foreign policy, which was in sharp contrast with the equally brief but very dynamic period of Andropov's leadership.

Chernenko, sick and weak, was unable to secure decisive influence over the composition of the party leadership, and this is why his leadership was not accompanied by either a return to the worst habits of Brezhnev's last years or by the complete cessation of the limited but highly important reforms begun in the Andropov period. In fact, despite fears, Chernenko proved to be the best possible transitional figure. During his term, the collective leadership was preserved. During his brief tenure of power he was able to fill the vacuum created in the country after Andropov's death.

Chernenko was not a prominent state and political activist and has left no important mark on our country's political history. Less than 24 hours after Chernenko's death, the CPSU Central Committee plenum elected the new general secretary, M.S. Gorbachev. This shows that the issue of the succession had been decided in advance by the party leadership. Gorbachev's election seems to be the best solution to me, bearing in mind the current composition of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat.

This decision represents an important step in the transference of power in the country and the party to a new generation of leaders whose promotion to responsible posts occurred after Stalin's death. Their political past was in no way connected with the black era of Stalinism.

Gorbachev enjoyed Yuriy Andropov's confidence, and I assume that Gorbachev will continue the program of limited but vigorous reforms that began in 1983 but were not significantly continued in 1984. Gorbachev has the opportunity to extend and significantly intensify these reforms, which are so important for the development of the Soviet economy and society.

Gorbachev acceded to the Politburo and entered the group of the party's top leaders relatively recently. For that reason, he does not have the political experience, international reputation, and moral authority enjoyed by Andropov or Chernenko at the time of their election to the top party post. However, by Soviet standards, Gorbachev is a relatively young leader who is not weighed down by grave physical deficiencies, which proved a grave obstacle to Andropov and Chernenko in the performance of their complex tasks. Gorbachev will also be free from the political difficulties of Andropov, who headed the KGB for 15 years, and Chernenko, who was the colleague closest to Brezhnev in the worst and most sterile years of his leadership.

Gorbachev's political biography is virtually at its beginning, and people will expect more of him. Gorbachev begins his activity in an atmosphere of high hopes and will have to make numerous efforts and display great vigor in order to justify them and begin a new and positive page in the history of our state. It is very important that Gorbachev's activity as party and state leader begins in the year of the party congress. This gives him some extra possibilities for strengthening his political base, consolidating the leadership, and formulating his priorities and aims. There is also no doubt that much of the CPSU's future destiny and Gorbachev's personnel destiny depend on the support he is able to secure at all levels of the party and state leadership.

ZIMYANIN SPEAKS AT ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING

PM181409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Alliance of Science and Practice"]

[Text] The session of the USSR Academy of Sciences general meeting continued its work yesterday.

The evening session was preceded by the election of the president. The speeches by Academicians B. Ye. Paton, A.L. Kursanov, Zh.I. Alferov, P.N. Fedoseyev, N.K. Kochetkov, and V.A. Kotelnikov rated highly the Academy of Sciences' scientific and organizational activity and noted Academician A.P. Aleksandrov's enormous research and organizational contribution to the successes of Soviet science.

The meeting was addressed by CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin.

The outcome of the ballot was that Academician Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov was reelected president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He has led the Soviet scientific headquarters for around 10 years. An outstanding scholar, well-known public figure, and major scientific organizer, A.P. Aleksandrov has gained widespread recognition inside our country and abroad.

Academy Special Session Held

LD181357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] A special session of the general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences, held today, was devoted to the world-historic significance of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and to the active participation by scientists in the defense of the socialist fatherland.

Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; Comrade Medvedev, head of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department; and heads of academies and prominent military commanders were in the session presidium.

Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, opened the session. The Soviet scientists, he said, made a big contribution to strengthening the country's defense capability; to providing military and technical equipment for the Armed Forces; to creating new arms and commencing their serial production on such a scale that, in the final analysis, ensured the Soviet Armed Forces' superiority over the army of fascist Germany.

At present, emphasized the president, the level of development of Soviet science exerts a direct influence on the country's defensive potential, ensuring that the forces of imperialism cannot attain military superiority.

Zhilin, head of the Institute of Military History of the USSR Ministry of Defense, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered a report at the session. The aspirations and hopes of freedom-loving mankind, its struggle to preserve and strengthen peace throughout the world are also linked today by thousands of threads with the day of victory. That is why the celebrations for the 40th anniversary of victory acquire an international nature and are marked in all countries according to the decision of the 39th UN General Assembly Session.

The participants in the session adopted a message to scientists of the world in connection with the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism. We scientists, reads the document, bear particular responsibility for mankind's future. The scientific community must actively work to facilitate the process whereby research into the atom is directed not at constructing new types of thermonuclear arms, but at using the atom for peaceful purposes, so that space technology is used not for star wars, but to serve the cause of peace and progress.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM MEETING 18 MAR

LD181718 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] A meeting of the capital's party aktiv was held in Moscow today. It discussed the results of the March CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary Plenum and the tasks of the Moscow Gorkom. A report by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other speeches stressed that the capital's Communists and all its working people received the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum with ardent and unanimous approval and are organizing with fresh strength and energy the struggle to implement the party's strategic line of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and improving all aspects of the life of Soviet society.

In all branches of the city's economy, fulfillment of the tasks for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan have been secured, as well as the planned performance indices for January and February this year. The main thing now is to successfully complete work on fulfilling the plan for the year and the 5-year plan as a whole and to create fine prerequisites for highly productive labor in the future. The meeting examined in detail the tasks of improving the gorkom's ideological work.

POLITBURO MEMBERS HONOR ARMENIAN WRITER

LD182145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Outstanding Armenian writer Khachatur Abovyan left a brilliant trail in the history of Soviet culture. His rich literary inheritance, which was shaped in the struggle for the progressive ideas of his time, is dear and close to all peoples of our socialist fatherland. This was discussed at a festive soiree devoted to the 175th anniversary of the birth of this notable artist of language, which was held on 18 March in Moscow in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. Comrades Aliyev, Demichev, Zimyanin, Stukalin, and Shaura, heads of departments in the CPSU Central Committee, representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations, and cultural figures were in the presidium. A delegation of the Armenian SSR headed by Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, also attended.

The soiree was opened by Markov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers, who made the opening speech. A speech about Khachatur Abovyan was made by Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON LITERATURE'S NEW TASKS

PM141447 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Mar 85 p 5

[Unattributed article: "In the Name of the People"]

[Text] The source of the strength of multinational Soviet literature lies in its close, indissoluble ties with the people's life. The assertion and improvement of these life-giving ties has always been the main, decisive condition of the successful development of the literature of socialist realism.

The decisions of party congresses and party documents devoted to the cardinal questions of cultural building are the unfading beacons, the notable milestones by which multinational Soviet literature checks its course at all stages of the socialist society's history. The guarantee of its glorious successes and achievements lies in steadily following this course. From Lenin's article "Party Organization and Party Literature," the manifesto of the new literature, a literature that serves "millions, tens of millions of working people who are the flower of the country, its strength, its future," to the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee resolutions "On Literary-Artistic Criticism," "On Work With Creative Young People," "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," and "On the Creative Links Between Literary-Artistic Journals and the Practice of Communist Building," a single line of wise party leadership can be traced.

The Leninist style of leadership of cultural building does not tolerate reliance on personal taste, voluntarism, and pure formalism. It is marked by a profound understanding of the specific features and complexity of artistic creativity.

In setting literature more and more major, responsible tasks, the party sets about defining these tasks with the full armory of Marxist-Leninist methodology at its disposal and in firm reliance on its profound knowledge of the laws of the social development.

Today the most important questions of the development of Soviet literature are directly and immediately linked to the problems of the further improvement of developed socialism, which is inconceivable without major work on the spiritual development of Soviet people. The speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 11 March 1985 Plenum said: "The strategic line elaborated at the 26th congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums with the active participation of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was and is unchanged. This is a line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and improving all aspects of society's life. It is a question of transforming the material and technical base of production. It is a question of improving the system of social relations, above all economic relations. It is also a question of developing man himself, of qualitatively improving the material conditions of his life and work, his spiritual makeup."

Developing man himself...multinational Soviet literature is called upon to play its own considerable part in resolving this task. Characterizing its significance in the struggle to further improve socialism, the party noted that as the people's cultural level grows, art's influence on people's minds is strengthened, and its potential for active intervention in public life increases. The responsibility of personalities in art for ensuring that the mighty weapon in their hands serves the people's cause, the cause of communism, is increased to a tremendous degree.

Communist education is above all education in the truth, and our literature has always remained true to this, its main ideological and aesthetic principle. It has depicted in profound, truthful artistic images the people's heroic struggle for their rights, their unprecedented labor enthusiasm in the energetic days and nights of the first 5-year plans, their unfading combat feat in the cruel battles against fascism, and their intensive labor in improving developed socialism. Today, too, it is called upon vividly and with talent to relate the truth about our times, people, and way of life. The major construction projects of the 5-year plan and the industrial giants, the kolkhoz and sovkhoz grainfields and livestock units, the oil-bearing expanses of the Tyumen north and the cotton fields of the Central Asian republics, like many other regions of our boundless motherland, have been "colonized" by our literature in a serious, long-term way.

In our day particularly great significance is attached to questions of the ideological content of literature and art, the artist's civic stance, and the party approach to the evaluation of phenomena in life and literature. True to the fundamental creative principles of socialist realism, Soviet literature resolutely rejects both the cheap embellishment of reality, the notorious "varnishing" that distorted the true meaning of the people's great achievements, and the artificial overemphasis of darker phenomena -- gloom and despondency, the uninspired depiction of everyday life. Unfortunately to this day some works highlight the "trivia of life" and day-to-day tribulations and depict introverted, whining characters who, of course, can in no way be represented as the heroes of our time.

Multinational Soviet literature always has been and still is a literature of great social optimism. It has, to quote the poet, "not out of duty, but from the heart," passionately asserted, in multifaceted and striking artistic images, the grandeur of the people's plans and deeds and propagandized the ideas of peace, internationalism, and Soviet patriotism. Our literature's strength lies in the nobility and grandeur of the ideals it preaches and steadfastly fights for.

The vehicle of these ideals is Soviet man, the chief positive hero, without whom there neither is nor can be any art of socialist realism. Back at the dawn of our literature one of its classic authors, Aleksey Tolstoy, wrote with inspiration: "A hero! We need a hero of our time." Soviet literature has created such a hero. Many millions of readers have been presented with Chapayev, Kozhukh, Semen Davydov, Pavel Korchagin, Vasiliy Terkin, and the young guards. [all characters in Soviet literature] The prototypes of the new heroes work selflessly at plants, factories, in the fields, at livestock complexes, in science laboratories, and in schools; fulfill their international duty, and vigilantly guard our motherland's borders.

During the revolutionary struggle and revolutionary creative art, Soviet man reached maturity, was tempered, and grew up: an ardent patriot and internationalist convinced of the rightness of the ideals of communism. An active civic stance, a vital interest in all state and public matters, and an enterprising and creative attitude to the matter in hand, these are the distinguishing traits of this man's character. Literature's duty is to promptly observe and support his actions and aspirations and to identify in him the typical qualities of a genuine positive hero.

In his daily creative work, the artist cannot fail to take account of the special features of the historical stage through which mankind is passing. The ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism and the threat to peace and security from imperialist reaction dictate to each Soviet writer a commitment to his public and patriotic duty and the need for a precise ideological stance, political vigilance, and a reliable knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. Today as never before, the combat traditions of the literature of socialist realism and the traditions of its founders, Gorkiy and Mayakovskiy, assume a great importance in the struggle against a world of hard cash and inhumanity and against war. Literature's task is to not just preserve these great traditions, but to augment and develop them in new works.

Even the most malicious enemies of Soviet literature are resorting less and less to slanderous stories about the "issuing of decrees" and the "imposition from above" of creative ideas, leitmotivs, and models on our writers. The wisdom of the party's leadership of literature consists in the fact that the artist is allowed the broadest opportunities for his creative quests. It by no means follows from this that the development of literature is a spontaneous process, uncontrolled and unguided, subject solely to one's own "secret" laws. The party regards genuine talent as a national asset. It cherishes and respects the artist's gift by providing him with the broadest scope of his creative quests. However, the party cannot be indifferent to the ideological content of art. It legitimately considers that the social value of the artist's labor is determined primarily by the active ideological-political and philosophical stances that he adopts and asserts. The party will always direct the development of literature in such a way as to ensure that it serves the people's interests.

Our literary criticism -- active, sensitive, and attentive to talent and at the same time irreconcilable toward ideologically alien and professionally poor works -- must be the party's loyal assistant. The party has always attached great significance to criticism and has emphasized that significance both in special party resolutions and in congress and plenum decisions. It has achieved notable successes in the years since the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Literary-Artistic Criticism." Increasingly often, major works appear that are marked by a profoundly analytical nature, an ability to relate literary phenomena to life, and objectivity and soundness in their assessments of specific works. However, even now considerable shortcomings in criticism sometimes appear. The notorious failing of excessive praise still has not been eradicated, and we often still come across articles and reviews expressing praise for frankly poor works.

We also encounter instances of subjectivist bias in which some critics begin to divide writers into categories of "them" and "us." It happens that criticism "pardons" an author's lack of a clear, principled attitude toward the heroes he portrays or the encounters in which they are involved. We must repeatedly say uncompromisingly that the literature of socialist realism cannot exist without an ideologically clear position on the author's part in his assessment of the phenomena that he is describing. The paramount duty of criticism is to respond in practice to the party's demands and to help it efficiently and effectively in the struggle for a literature worthy of our times and our people.

The strength of Soviet literature lies in the indestructible unity of all the national literatures that form it and in their influence upon the enrichment of one another. Our prime obligation is to strengthen that unity in every way.

Multinational Soviet literature has been in the front ranks of the fighters for communism at all stages in the socialist fatherland's history. "From him who has much, much will be asked." The party sets writers important and responsible tasks. Multinational Soviet literature continues to steadfastly follow the course laid down by the party. New creative triumphs and gains await it. Our literature's vital and inseparable link with the cause of the dear party and the cause of the dear people is the guarantee of that.

NURIYEV PRESENTS AWARD AT TALLINN MEETING

LD190227 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Estonian SSR has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the VLKSM Central Committee for successes in All-Union Socialist Competition. Comrade Nuriyev, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, presented the award today at a celebration meeting in Tallinn. Comrade Vayno, Estonian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and the other speakers gave assurances that the republic's working people will still more widely develop socialist competition to worthily welcome the 27th party congress.

JAN-FEB INDUSTRIAL, FARMING PERFORMANCE REVIEWED

PM181953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "Work Is Gathering Momentum"]

[Excerpts] Industry

The results of industrial performance in January-February have been summed up. The 2-month plan for output sales was fulfilled by industry as a whole. Most union republics and industrial ministries coped with the plan.

The total volume of industrial output increased by 1.7 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, while average daily output increased by 3.7 percent (January-February this year was 1 calendar and working day shorter than last year). Labor productivity in industry increased by 1.2 percent over the 2-month period. It accounted for 77 percent of the increase in output. The plan for the production of gas, instruments, means of automation, computer equipment, motor vehicles, footwear, meat, and whole milk products was overfulfilled.

At the same time, not all production targets and commitments for goods deliveries were met in full. The biggest lag occurred in associations and at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, Ministry of the Chemical Industry, Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, and USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp, and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry. Enterprises of these ministries failed to fulfill the plan for the production of metal goods, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers, mineral fertilizers, and timber materials.

Potential for achieving better results exists in every collective. In order to make up for what has been neglected, it is necessary to rely more on people's initiative, to analyze the situation in greater depth, and to strive for concrete results. Party and soviet organs are called upon to make more rigorous demands on those who try to replace work with empty promises. This is particularly important when it is a question of the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets and careful use of resources. It is necessary to make more active use of the experience of collectives that are successfully implementing the task of working 2 days a year on saved materials, raw materials, and fuel and to provide incentives for keen workers.

Agriculture

The snow has not yet melted in most parts of the country, but agro-industrial complex workers are taking energetic steps to complete preparations for spring sowing, a crucial stage in the struggle for the harvest. A particular concern is the quality of field work.

As is known, the basis of the harvest is good seed. On most kolkhozes and sovkhozes the spring grain and pulse crop seed stock is in excellent condition. However, in Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenia, and a number of RSFSR oblasts there are farms where this vital concern of the farmer is being neglected.

The switch to progressive methods of labor organization, full utilization of kolkhoz and sovkhoz potential for repairs of machinery, and farms' economically substantiated links with partners in the agro-industrial complex have enhanced machine operations' responsibility for the state of the machine and tractor pool. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration 88 percent of tractors, 79 percent of K-700, K-700A and K-701 tractors, 97 percent of cultivators, and 96 percent of seeders were in a state of readiness by the beginning of the calendar spring.

At the same time, the preparation of machinery is behind schedule in certain places. This can in no way be justified by pleading "objective causes." Following the example of Bashkiria and Moscow Oblast, for instance, it is necessary to actively utilize repaired machinery to preserve winter's generous gift, the snow. Using rollers to compact the snow and spreading peat, ash, and humus helps prevent the run-off of melting snow water.

As of 1 March state purchases of livestock and poultry on the country's farms had increased by 6 percent and of eggs by 1 percent. Workers of the "meat combine" in Azerbaijan, Kirgizia, Latvia, Armenia, and Turkmenia worked responsibly in the grim winter conditions. Here, pacesetters combine success with feed and energy resource savings. Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Estonia, and Tajikistan, on the other hand, failed to cope with livestock and poultry purchases.

Milk purchases have decreased slightly in comparison with last year. Many of the lagging farms in this sector of stockraising are located in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan. Relying on the experience of frontrankers, there is now every opportunity to bring lagging farms and livestock units into line and to adopt urgent measures to ensure the successful completion of livestock wintering.

Using labor competition leaders' best experience will enable us to improve the country's food supplies and fulfill the annual plan and the 5-year plan as a whole.

INCREASING AUTOMATION OF SOVIET INDUSTRY VIEWED

LD181907 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 18 Mar 85

["Difficult but Fulfillable Task" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

1985 is the final year of the five-year plan period (1981-85) and it can be said with confidence now that the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress to re-equip the Soviet industry with new machinery are being implemented successfully, though, perhaps, not at so high rates as we would like. The number of up-to-date computer-controlled machine-tools is growing with every year at Soviet enterprises. Ever greater number of automatic manipulators are performing strenuous, hazardous, or monotonous work. Flexible production systems are being introduced. They combine industrial robots, numerically-controlled machine-tools and computer-controlled systems of guiding technological processes.

The experience of the operation of flexible automated productions has already been accumulated at the Ivanovo machine-tool complex in the centre of Russia, at the "Zhalgeris" plant in Lithuania, the Baltics, at the machine-tool plant "Krasnyy Proletaryy" in Moscow and in some other enterprises.

All this is only the beginning of the work to transform the material and technical base of production in the USSR. The tasks in this sphere are vast. "We should, we are bound to attain within the briefest period the most advanced scientific and technical position, the highest world level in the productivity of social labour," Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech at the extraordinary plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

This task is difficult but fulfillable also for the reason that we take ever greater steps in this direction with every year.

Thus, 3.2 thousand samples of new machinery and equipment were created in the Soviet Union three years ago, 3.5 thousand two years ago, 3.8 thousand last year, and it has been planned to create 4.2 thousand of such samples in the current year. The production of ever growing number of obsolete types of machinery, equipment and instruments is discontinued every year. The process of technological re-equipment of the Soviet Union's national economy is sped up.

This leads to the increase of the labour productivity. In 1982, the labour productivity in the Soviet industry rose by 2.1 per cent, in 1983 by 3.5 per cent, in 1984 3.8 per cent. A definite tendency of growth is seen here. It shows that the period of a certain lowering of the rates of the increase of the labor productivity observed on the threshold of the eighties has been overcome. It should be recalled, however, that in those difficult years it is the average rates of growth of the labour productivity that were lowering in the USSR and not the productivity itself. It was on the increase even then, though slowly.

People in the Soviet Union are glad to achievements [as received] in this sphere but not rest content on them. We remember that for the rate of the labour productivity the USSR is yet behind some highly-developed countries. But we also know that this lag is narrowing. Here is an example. 35 years ago the productivity of labour in the Soviet industry was less than one third of that in the USA. Now it makes up nearly two thirds, an obvious growth.

RSFSR CONSUMER SERVICES MINISTER ON ACHIEVEMENTS

LD171643 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Interview granted by RSFSR Minister of Consumer Services Ivan Grigoryevich Dudenkov to correspondent Aleksandr Belotserkovets; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Dudenkov] In just the past year, around R200 million have been invested in the development of the material base; a whole series of new consumer services centers has been built in oblast centers and large towns; and large enterprises for the repair of household appliances, radios and television sets, and for shoe repair and manufacture and a whole series of other enterprises have come into service. Enterprises are being set up near the entrances to large works and construction sites and at worker and student hostels. Work has begun to set up a large network of consumer service enterprises at sanatoria in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays and Leningrad Oblast.

[Belotserkovets] Ivan Grigoryevich, in the middle of last year, as is well known, an economic experiment began in eight autonomous republics, krays and oblasts in the RSFSR. What are the first results?

[Dudenkov] To sum up the position in a few words, all eight territories showed higher rates of growth in the volume of services than their regional neighbors in the second half of 1984. As far as quality, there was a sharp reduction in these areas in the time needed to meet orders, there was a cut in the number of complaints and in the number of articles returned to be finished off properly or done anew, and labor productivity rose. The volume of services was performed by a slightly smaller number of people than planned initially. In my view, the best factor is the fact that in these regions there was a cut in labor turnover; in other words, our workers have acquired an interest in staying in their particular job, so to speak. Today, 31 territories of the RSFSR are working under experimental conditions, and the issue now before us is for the ministry as a whole to switch to the economic experiment as of 1 January 1986.

DEFENSE MINISTRY FOOD OFFICIAL ON FARMING TASKS

PM181946 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Mar 85 Second Edition p 1

[Interview with Colonel General I.D. Isayenko, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Central Food Directorate, by unnamed TASS correspondent under the rubric "Food Program: Servicemen's Contribution": "Farmers' Spring Concerns" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The calendar shows that it is spring. The crucial period of completing livestock wintering and preparing for field work has arrived for crop farmers and stockmen. Colonel General I.D. Isayenko, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Central Food Directorate, tells a TASS correspondent how the collectives of USSR Defense Ministry agricultural enterprises are greeting the spring.

The party and government resolutions on additional measures for successfully carrying out livestock wintering in the period 1984-1985 and on preparation for spring field work in 1985 have directed us to consolidate the results achieved, increase stockraising productivity, boost the production and delivery of agricultural products, and successfully complete equipment repair and preparation of high-quality seed for carrying out the spring sowing.

The difficult and harsh winter has posed additional tasks for farm workers and set them a sort of test. The deep snow has hindered the transport of feed to livestock units. The bitter frosts and snowstorms have made premises cold and created difficulties with water supply and carrying out repair work. Despite the severe conditions, farms have stood the test.

It has been particularly difficult for stockmen in the Central Asian and Transbaykal Military Districts and the Volga zone of the North Caucasus Military District. But even there all the young animals have been saved, the rate of production has been maintained, and preparations for the spring field work have been carried out on time. Only individual agricultural enterprises of of the Far Eastern and Urals Military Districts have permitted a small reduction in output of livestock products. Everthing must be done there in the immediate future to rectify the situation.

So what is the position today in regard to equipment repair and seed preparation? Wherever this has been seen to in advance, no problems have arisen. For example, on most farms in the Kiev, Carpathian, North Caucasus, and Turkestan Districts, all agricultural equipment has already been brought up to standard in terms of readiness for the sowing. The machine operators there have completed skill enhancement courses, plans for the conduct of all the spring field work have been elaborated, mineral and organic fertilizer have been transported to the fields, and field stations have been equipped. In brief, everything has been done to ensure that the spring work is completed on time.

By now virtually all farms have been supplied with top-class seeds taking account of allocated stocks. However, some farms in the Volga, Siberian, Odessa, and Transcaucasus Military Districts have not yet brought them all up to sowing standard. It is hoped that the leaders of the aforementioned farms will take the necessary measures to eliminate the lag: After all, good grain bears sound ears. It must always be remembered that even a day's delay in the spring field work may result in irreplaceable losses. It is not for nothing that people say that one spring day provides for the whole year.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION VIEWS SPRING SOWING

PM181420 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Mar 85 p 1

[TASS report: "Agro-Industrial Commission Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Agro-Industrial Complex Questions has heard reports from USSR Ministers V.K. Mesyats, N.T. Kozlov, G.S. Zolotukhin, and N.F. Vasilyev; L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhozteknika]; and leaders of certain industries on the progress of carrying out the CPSU Central Committee Politburo decisions linked with the preparation and conduct of the spring sowing.

It was noted that union and autonomous republic, kray, and oblast agro-industrial associations have taken measures to accelerate repairs to agricultural equipment, to bring seed up to sowing condition, and to supply material and technical equipment to the countryside on time. At the same time attention was drawn to the inefficiency of agricultural organs and enterprises of the USSR Goskomselkhozteknika, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and a number of other organizations in resolving certain questions. Seed is being prepared only slowly on farms in the RSFSR's East Siberia, Far East, and other regions, as well as in the Uzbek, Kirgiz, Tajik, and Turkmen SSR's.

The commission instructed the leaders of the relevant ministries and departments to immediately take exhaustive measures to complete kolkhoz and sovkhoz preparations for carrying out the spring sowing in the shortest possible time. The session examined the work of the production associations and enterprises of the Ministries of the Food Industry of the RSFSR and the Belorussian, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Latvian, and Estonian SSR's under the conditions of the economic experiment.

The reports of the chairmen of the Kazakh and Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commissions for agro-industrial complex questions on the measures being taken to improve the use and increase the productivity of natural hayfields and pasture land were discussed. The positive work done by Latvian SSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes in this direction was noted. At the same time, the need for a comprehensive approach to target fulfillment on farms in the Kazakh SSR and a number of other union republics was pointed out.

Information was given by the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture on progress in developing proposals to increase production and improve the efficient use of liming materials and organic fertilizers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The commission approved the measures prepared by agro-industrial complex ministries and departments to increase responsibility for the irrational use of material resources in agriculture.

SHORTCOMINGS IN FARM MACHINERY REPAIRS VIEWED

PM181514 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Mar 85 p 1

[Yu. Grachev report: "To Accelerate Deliveries to the Countryside. From a Session of the All-Union Operational Staff"]

[Text] A routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture has been held. It was opened by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. Questions connected with completing the preparation of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz machinery and tractor pool for the upcoming spring sowing were examined.

It was pointed out that many farms are successfully coping with repairs to machinery. They are assisted in this by effective socialist competition. Thousands of tractors, motor vehicles, plows, seed drills, and cultivators are already standing ready to go out into the fields.

At the same time, there are still many rayons where equipment is being prepared for field work at a slow pace. One of the reasons for this is the shortage of spare parts. Individual industrial enterprises fail to meet their targets, violate delivery schedules, and fail to fulfill orders for the countryside. Thus, during the past 2 months a number of plants of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building failed to cope with deliveries of tractor spare parts. These include the Noginsk fuel apparatus plant, the Kharkov tractor engine plant, the Altayskiy tractor and motor plants, and the Melitopol tractor Hydraulic unit plant.

A particularly difficult situation has taken shape regarding the repair of the powerful T-150 K tractors owing to a shortage of components produced by the Oral Gear Plant. In the first quarter this enterprise dispatched to rural workers only 10 percent of the products listed in the annual plan. Nor are things well everywhere concerning the preparation of plows, seed drills, and other sowing machines. Farms are experiencing a shortage of plowshares, moldboards, heads, disks, and other components. The Odessapochvomash and Ryazselmash Production Associations and the Altayselmash and Churchikselmash plants are failing to cope with deliveries of them. The collectives of a number of Automotive Industry Ministry enterprises are greatly in arrears to rural workers. The Michurinsk motor unit plant, for example, failed to supply 114,000 sets to piston rings for K-700 tractor engines, and it fulfilled the delivery plan for these components for GAZ-53 and ZIL-130 trucks by only 83 percent. The Avtodizel Production Association (Yaroslavl), Kostroma's Motordetal Plant, and the Sinelnikovo spring plant are also in arrears to the countryside.

As is known, the successful performance of spring field work largely depends on a full supply of fuel to mechanized detachments and links. However, during January-February bases of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products undersupplied agriculture to the tune of more than 196,000 metric tons of diesel fuel and 363,000 metric tons of gasoline. Engine oils, particularly for powerful tractors, and also stove fuel are being supplied unevenly. Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry fail to cope with the production and delivery to the countryside of V-belts, fan belts, glands, rings, and gaskets. The laggards include the Barnaul, Volzhskiy, and Sverdlovsk industrial rubber products plants.

The session also examined questions of successfully completing the wintering of livestock. Here much depends on the efforts of collectives of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production. Not all of them are coping with deliveries of their products to the countryside, which has an adverse effect on the technical state of livestock unit machinery and mechanisms. Thus, the Sosnobyy Bor Machine-Building Plant, the Neris Firm (Vilnius), the Syzranselmash, Buryatfermmash, and Umanfermmash plants, and others owe kolkhozes and sovkhozes a considerable number of sets of KORK-15 feed shop equipment, feed mincers, manure carriers, hanging drinkers, and boilers-cum-steam generations. Members of the staff demanded that V.I. Chernov, deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine building; V.I. Konovalov, deputy minister of the automotive industry; E.S. Mirakov, deputy minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, and leaders of other ministries and departments take all the necessary measures for the speediest liquidation of the laggardness in material and technical and supplies for agriculture. Senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee, the USSR Gossnab, and representatives of ministries and departments participated in the work of the staff.

NEW MARINE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS

LD181421 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Riga March 18 TASS -- Marine satellite communications centres will be able to cater for twice as many users by means of equipment made by the Riga Production Association VEF (Soviet Latvia). The first phase of the centres, where VEF-made switching equipment is also used, is already in operation in Odessa on the Black Sea coast and at the far eastern port of Nakhodka. Their purpose is to ensure a steady telegraph and telephone communication between seaports and Soviet and foreign ships.

Radio signals come in according to the "earth-space-ocean" scheme via six geostationary satellites of the international organization INMARSAT in which about forty countries participate. Fifteen such centres are to be built in various points of the globe.

Powerful satellite communications antennas in Odessa and Nakhodka are so far the only ones which are capable of giving the shore an opportunity to contact a ship in any point of the world ocean or to provide a radio link between motorships in opposite parts of the globe.

The new model of an electronic automatic telegraph switchboard takes into account the most advanced technical solutions. Super-large integrated circuits, compact quick-acting electronic micro-computers, capacious storages, and digital coding of signals have given an opportunity to considerably reduce the weight and dimensions of the station, and to cut down the expenditure of electric power. When the power mains develops a fault, or there occurrs a drop in voltage, the station instantly switches over to an autonomous source of power.

The new equipment will improve the reliability and quality of communications many times over, and will enhance the efficiency of the operation of ships and the safety of their navigation.

EXTRUSION PROCESS AIDS REACTOR RELIABILITY

PM181655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Pooling Efforts"]

[Text] Volgodonsk (Rostov Oblast), 15 Mar -- The results of joint work by scientists and specialists in Moscow, Volgodonsk, and Kramatorsk make it possible to substantially improve the quality of nuclear power station reactor vessels. They have proposed a method of producing seamless reactor floor billets that were formerly forged from welded metal plates. The new technique is to extrude malleable, thick-walled metal. Reactors made from it are distinguished by a higher degree of reliability.

METEOROLOGICAL RESEARCH SHIP LEAVES VLADIVOSTOK

PM151148 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Mar 84 p 4

[N. Artapukh report: "Ocean-Bound"]

[Text] Vladivostok -- The scientific research ship Professor Khromov has left Zolotoy Rog Bay and set sail for the open sea.

Scientists from the Far East, Moscow, Obninsk, and Tbilisi have the difficult task of creating a detailed mathematical model of the interaction between ocean and atmosphere, which will help in gaining a deeper understanding of the secrets of complex natural phenomena.

FUTURE TELEPHONE NETWORK PLANS OUTLINED

LD172310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Mar 85

["Talk" by Aleksandr Alekseyevich Aleshin, head of the USSR Communications Ministry Main Administration of Urban and Rural Communications]

[Summary] The national telephone network is a large and sophisticated complex of technical facilities and means that includes exchanges and many thousands of kilometers of cable. It involves teams with many thousands of workers throughout our country, a fleet of specialized and transport vehicles that service the telephone networks, and extensive reserves of equipment.

Today our country's telephone network connects about 30 million telephones. In the 11th 5-Year Plan workers in telephone communications have been tasked to increase the number of telephones 1.3 times and the number of telephones installed in residences 1.4 times. The communications workers are successfully coping with this task. Over a 4-year period in rural and urban areas 5.2 million telephones have been installed, over 75 percent of them in residences.

We try to arrange our work in such a way that the distribution of telephones meets existing requirements completely. Since the beginning of the 11th 5-Year Plan, more than 850,000 apartments of disabled persons and veterans of the Great Patriotic War have been connected. Still, according to letters received, the population's demand for the telephones is not being met fully. It is worth mentioning that at present 23 percent of families living in urban areas and 7 percent of families living in rural areas possess telephones, but this is only an average. In some cities and towns the telephone communications are better developed, in others they are less developed. The same applies to the rural areas. In total, we have 10 million requests for the installation of telephones, these are 10 million potential customers. At present there are 260,000 coin-operated telephones throughout the country. We install about 10,000 coin-operated telephones annually. In our opinion, even with the growth of capacity in residence connections the demand for pay telephones will increase. This is one of the principal types of connections.

A recent decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, dealing with improving the telephone services for the population, obliges us to practically triple the number of telephones in our country by the year 2000. Also, we are going to continue installing the majority of telephones, at least 75 percent of them, in residences. The rates of developing telephone communications are to increase drastically in the 12th 5-Year Plan. We will connect 12.2 million telephone numbers in both urban and rural areas. Rates of growth in the 12th 5-Year Plan are to increase 1.7 times. The decision envisages significant measures to develop telephone communications in our country, quotas for production of cable and communications equipment have been set for the industry, and tasks of constructing buildings for automatic telephone exchanges have been set for the republican councils of ministers and the city executive committees.

We often reject personal requests to install telephones for the reason that a telephone exchange has not yet been built in the area. Now construction of these buildings is being carried out on an increasingly systematic basis, and we hope that close cooperation with the town executive committees will allow us to significantly accelerate the construction of the buildings where telephone exchange equipment is to be installed.

Quite naturally, such a steep rise will be accompanied by improvements both in servicing the population and in the national economy.

Along with development of the rural and urban telephone communications, significant development is planned for the interurban telephone communications. Here the main trend is automation of the interurban telephone exchanges. First of all, the number of coin-operated interurban telephones for public use will increase, and priority will be given to the resort towns; they should be installed in places of around-the-clock public access. Even now, some 60 percent of connections are put through automatically. In major towns and the capitals of the union republics this percentage is somewhat higher. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the level of automation of interurban telephone exchanges is to exceed 85 percent. To achieve this end, it is envisaged to significantly increase the scale of constructing the automatic interurban telephone exchanges.

The length of interurban telephone lines is also to be extended. Over 85 percent of rayon centers, and there are 3,600 of them in our country, are to be equipped with automatic interurban telephone exchanges to connect them with their respective oblast, republic, and kray centers. In connection with the implementation of the food program, development of telephone communications in rural areas will allow us to complete the provision of telephones for all kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises by the year 1990. We set the task of supplying telephones to all the sections and stages of the agricultural production, medical and prophylactic establishments, rural medical and obstetric centers, rural schools, stores, and cultural and public services centers. In accordance with our planning, 34 percent of families will have telephones in the period of the 12th 5-Year Plan; in the 13th 5-Year Plan about 50 percent of families, and by the year 2000 about 80 percent of families will have telephones in their apartments. Priority will be given to satisfying the demand for telephones of war-disabled persons, participants in the Great Patriotic War, and of families with many children. The demand of Category 1, War and Labor Invalids, will be met by 1988, and the demand of war veterans and families with many children will be met by 1990.

The decision envisages a maximum 1-year term from the moment a request has been listed to the moment a telephone is actually installed. I would like to emphasize that a great amount of work has to be done to fulfill this task. Development of telephone communications provides a necessary basis for improving medical, public, and cultural services for the population. It will allow us to increase the number of existing services, as well as to introduce some new ones. There are some services now that everybody knows about: booking of train and air tickets, different types of information and inquiry services, such as the arrival of trains, availability of goods in the stores and medicines in the pharmacies, calls by doctors, ambulances, delivering cardiograms, and results of medical tests from a domestic telephone, weather forecasts, and others. Development of the urban, rural, and interurban telephone communications will enable us to make these services equally accessible for inhabitants of both rural and urban areas.

The introduction of new technology will take place in two main areas First, completely new types of switching equipment will be used at automatic telephone exchanges, so-called quasi-electronic and electronic exchanges. As early as in the 12th 5-Year Plan, several million numbers will be introduced at such exchanges. In addition to improving audibility, reducing noise, and making connections more reliable, these exchanges will make a number of additional services available, such as informing the user of an incoming call, calls among several subscribers at the same time, the transfer of calls to another number, abbreviated codes for frequently used numbers, and so on. Optical cables will start being used in the 12th 5-Year Plan period.